The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,760.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
,, Rutnagherry	28	,, Colombo	5
,, Vingorla	28	,, Galle	6
,, Goa	29	,, Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	29	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Mangalore	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore	31	,, Coconada	14
,, Tellicherry	31	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut ... Jan.	1	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopaulpore	16
,, Cochin	2	,, False Point	17
,, Colochel	2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
,, Alleppy	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,050 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	26	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	14
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire ... Jan.	1	,, Muscat	18
,, Koweit	3	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	23
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,050 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay ... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ... "Spectator" Office.
Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ... "Sindian" Press.
London ... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran ... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ... "Observer" Office.
Poona ... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa ... Railway Refreshment Rooms.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ... Rs. 660
Second Class ... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agent.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

NOTICE.—The Steam-ship WIMBLEDON, arrived from Liverpool to-day, having been stranded in the Suez Canal and incurred expenses which will form a General Average Claim, CONSIGNEES are required to SIGN the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND now in circulation, and on forwarding BILLS OF LADING for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective consignments, as well as a deposit on account of general average, equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON. Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following, viz.:—

Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved large and small round tables, fully carved ladies' writing desk, blackwood carved teapoys, blackwood cupboard, carved foot-stools, dressing and washhand tables, blackwood and rosewood cradles, folding easy chairs, &c., &c.

Sundry, consisting of Bohemian glass, gilt and decorated flower vases, toilet bottles, boxes of toilet and household soap, scent, pomade, spare domes, large size pictures, iron English commodes.

2 cases of carriage whips.
1 ,, toys.
2 ,, blotting paper.
1 ,, stockings.
1 ,, vulcanised India rubber and canvas hoes.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, chintz, grey dhoties.

5 Cases of Scarves.
7 ,, of White Dhoties 49 by 10 yards.
4 ,, do. 49 by 11 ,,
3 ,, do. 44 by 10 ,,

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of jewellery, gold and silver, keyless, lever escapement, calendar and repeater watches, gold earrings, bracelets, lockets, Victoria, and Albert chains, gold, concave and convex spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses, brooches, guard and finger rings, clocks and timepieces, alarms, musical boxes, &c., &c., at Hummum Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, portion of the property of CHATELAIN MONTANDON and Co., watch and chronometer makers, valuable jewellery, consisting of gold and silver hunting repeater, keyless, and calendar watches, set with diamonds and enamelled, sets and half sets of gold brooches, earrings and bracelets, gold and jet brooches, set with corals and pearls, gold guard and finger rings, set with emeralds and diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold and enamelled lockets, with jet and diamonds, gold scarf pins, sleeve links, Albert and Victoria chains, opera glasses, pairs of gold concave and convex spectacles by Mennet, eye glasses, clocks and timepieces, alarms, large musical boxes, sets of silver mugs, spoons, forks, and knives, silver cups, six chamber revolvers in case, gold charms, dogs, seal, geographical balls, compasses, cage, whistles, Turkey caps, perambulators, coral keys, gold hooks, &c. &c.

Full particulars and catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

5 Cases Fancy Goods, Toys, Tea Sets, &c. &c.
10 Cases Eau de Cologne.
1 Case false Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, and Necklets.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing:—Jacconets, Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, and Muslin Scarfs.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—ex Steamer Tibet:—

A J No. 4—1 Case Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Opera-glasses, and Telescopes, more or less damaged by salt water.

On account of them concerned:—

18 Cases Allsop's Beer.
10 ,, Bass's Beer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI ... Proprietor and Director.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE ... Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, 16TH DEC.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!!

A NEW PROGRAMME!

NEW ACTS!!!

NOVELTIES IN ABUNDANCE.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle ... Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) ... ,, 2
Third Class Seats ... Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE, SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO GRACE EGERTON,

MOST POSITIVELY HER LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 | Gallery ... Re. 1
Stalls ... ,, 2 | Pit ... As. 8

Free List entirely suspended (Public Press excepted).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.

PRESENTATION OF *CARTE DE VISITES* OF THE FAVOURITE ARTISTE, GRACE EGERTON.

FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW CHARACTER,

THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION.

FIRST NIGHT OF A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,

MARRIED AND SETTLED.

FIRST NIGHT OF SIMS REEVES' MOST FAVOURITE SONG "COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD."

IN ADDITION TO A MOST SELECT REPERTOIRE OF GRACE EGERTON'S MOST ADMIRED IMPERSONATIONS.

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)

Has the honour to announce that many of her kind patrons having suggested that she should, before leaving Bombay, give one more Performance for her SPECIAL BENEFIT, she has pleasure in stating that she has fixed TUESDAY, December 16th, for that purpose; and, in grateful acknowledgment of the generous support she has received, she will present a

CARTE DE VISITE,

Of herself with every Ticket purchased for either Dress Circle or Stalls.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Executed specially for this occasion by Messrs. Ritter, Molkenteller & Co., are now ready, and may be selected from a large Assortment at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co. In accordance with general desire, the prices for this occasion have been REDUCED as above.

The Words of the Song, sung by the PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, And written expressly by MR. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, Will be presented to every one present.

MR. G INZOLI Has kindly consented to accompany MR. GEO. CASE in a Grand Solo by DeBeriot.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,

Love Lane, Bombay.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES will be made on THURSDAY next, December 18th, at 5 P.M., by the Hon'ble Mrs. Deane. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West will preside.

All friends of the School are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon, OLD COPPER, BOLTS and NAILS, belonging to the Portuguese Corvette "INFANTE D. JOAO." The Sale will take place on the 22nd instant at 2 o'clock P.M. Intending purchasers may inspect and examine the same at the above said Dock, from 9 o'clock till 4 P.M. daily.

L. D. PORTUGAL, Secretary to the Administrative Board.

Mazagon, 16th December 1873.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY of MADRAS, Limited.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed COMPANY was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th December 1873, at 3-15 P.M., when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1st. That the Resolution passed on the 22nd November 1873, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily" be and is hereby confirmed.

2nd. That Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas be appointed Liquidator of the Company, and his remuneration be fixed at 2½ per cent. on the cash distribution to be made by him among the Shareholders, and that he be authorized to do all acts mentioned in Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866.

CURSONDAS VULUBDAS, Chairman.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER, (Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,) 37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
,,	Ear-rings	,, £1 10 to £10
,,	Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20
,,	Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
	Chains ... Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £5 to £50
,, Lockets	from £5 to £100
,, Rings	from £5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Of Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER, (Late Hancock and Co., Limited,) 37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, AND BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

CHRISTMAS 1873.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, in reminding Constituents of approach of another SEASON of FESTIVITY, have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland for the occasion, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has for so many years distinguished the Company's importations.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT

affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Desert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates,	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum-puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE,

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, in exquisite condition.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Fleur Sur Pates,
Strawberries,	Green Oranges,	&c., &c.
Greengage,	Pralines de Nice,	

ALSO,

Almonds,	Eleme Figs,	Peel Chips,
Brandied Fruits,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Rings,
Candied Peels,	Muscatels,	Raisins,
China Preserves,	Nougat,	Strawberries,
Chocolates,	Noyeau Fruits,	Normandy Pippins.

WONDERFUL & ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSAQUE BONBONS.

The Happy Land,	Book of Fate,
Fun of the Ball,	Mrs. Brown's Luggage,
Who's your Hatter?	Forfeits,
Popping the Question,	Leviathan,
Happy Union,	Carnival and Comic,
Under the Mistletoe,	Firework, Fruit, and Scent,
Diamond Kisses,	Juveniles.

ROSE, FLORAL, AND THE NEW BOUQUET CRACKERS, &c., &c.

FANCY CHOCOLATES.

IMPORTED FROM MASSON OF PARIS,

IN BATONS, CROQUETTES, PASTILLES, &c.,

And in Beautifully Illustrated Boxes and Packets,

COMEDIANS, JOCKEYS, GROTESQUES, PARISIENNES, MUSIQUE, NAPOLITAIN, ROUGE ET NOIR, ENFANS, INNOCENTS, COSTUMES, ALPHABETS, COULISSES, MENU PARISIEN, ZODIAQUE, &c., &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT AUX PISTACHES, CHOCOLAT CREMES, CHOCOLAT A LA VANILLE, &c., &c.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Afford a variety of Price and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

SHERRIES

Of seven different brands, ranging in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 42.

PORTS

Of the Company's own celebrated brands.

CHAMPAGNES,

Giesler, Jules Mumm, and the Company's own importations.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL,

Selected by the Company's Coblenz Agency.

BURGUNDIES,

White and Red, Still and Sparkling.

CLARETS

From the Company's Bordeaux Agency.

MADEIRA,

Fine old, imported direct.

BRANDIES,

Selected and imported direct from the Cognac Agency.

RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES. LIQUEURS.

Absinthe, Eau de vie de Dantzic, Chartreuse, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Noyeau, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Trappistine, Kirschwasser, Vanille, &c, &c., &c., of the finest brands.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Portrait and Landscape, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

CARD CASES.

Ivory, Solid Silver, and Tortoiseshell.

CHINA CURIOSITIES.

Ivory Card Cases, Chess Men, Chess Boards, Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Tea Caddies, Card Receivers, Waiters, &c., &c.

CHURCH SERVICES

With the new Lectionary.

DESK AND WRITING CASES,

Of a variety of patterns, In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tocled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.

Very completely and handsomely fitted.

SCENT CASKETS,

In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.

SMELLING BOTTLES

Of twenty different patterns.

SMOKERS' CHOICE

Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.

TOILET CASES

of Morocco, with fitting of solid Ivory.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES,

Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest design of

BRACELETS.

Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.

CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold of elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, or Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet, Watch Chain; to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

GOLDEN PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITS OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain Gold or handsomely chased.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

"OWL" MUFFINEERS.

NAPKIN RINGS. (Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS. (Complete sets in cases.)

SARDINE BOXES. (For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

ARTISTES.

Signorina Costanzo D'Arco ... Soprano.
,, Terezina de Marchi ... Contralto.
Signor Ugo Ganzini ... Tenore.
,, Francesco Posser ... Baritone.
,, Gaetano Possi ... Basso.
,, Ercoli Ortori ... Violincello.
,, Giovanni Gelera ... Violin.

CONDUCTOR, G. INZOLI.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THREE MONTHS—FOUR CONCERTS PER MONTH.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket ... Rs. 30
To admit Two ... ,, 50
To admit Three ... ,, 60

CUMBALLA HILL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket ... Rs. 50
To admit Two ... ,, 80
To admit Three ... ,, 100

TOWN HALL & CUMBALLA HILL.

Single Ticket ... Rs. 70
To admit Two ... ,, 110
To admit Three ... ,, 140

Non-Subscribers for Single Ticket Town Hall ... Rs. 4
,, ,, Cumballa Hill. ,, 5

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Subscription Books now open, and Tickets may be procured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., and at Signor G. INZOLI'S, RETREAT, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TOWN HALL.

ORGAN CONCERTS.

THE NEXT CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH, 1873, ASSISTED BY SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA, THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, THE MAHARAJAHS OF JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from Rs. 20 to Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES ,, 50 to 3,000
CLOCKS ,, 15 to 150
MUSICAL BOXES ,, 15 to 300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,

OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (Near the Esplanade Hotel) ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra ,, 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund ,, 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,, 1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,, 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.
And
The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.
All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES. INDIA PALE ALE, DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz.	qts.
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 15-8	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,
VERMOUTH—	,, 9	,,	,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	,, 6	,,	,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amaro Secco	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balarcque	,, 18	,,	,,
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	3	per Bottle.	

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that from the 1st January 1874 we CEASE to ACT as AGENTS of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS, and that the AGENCY will be CONDUCTED from that day by Mr. CHARLES GRONDONA, to whom all communications with respect to these Steamers will have to be addressed.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to intimate that I shall TAKE CHARGE of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS from the 1st JANUARY proximo, and that the Offices of this Company have been transferred to No. 9 Hummum Street, where communications respecting freight, passengers, &c., have to be addressed.

CHARLES GRONDONA, Agent, Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s Italian Mail Steamers.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES ISSUED from all Stations to all Stations from December 21st to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue.

A. PENDLEBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co., Secretaries and Agents, Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 3,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS, Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1874.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 8th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

By Order,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions, during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the "Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final Survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey free of charge such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots ... Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. ,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete ... ,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant, 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 15th December.

Exchange on London closed for to-day without any noticeable change in rates, although the tendency was slightly for higher prices.

In Government Securities there has not been much business doing, and prices are unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 10¼d. to 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10⅜d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 10d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 9⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to ⅝d.
Do demand .... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand .... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110 5/16 to ⅜
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...108¼
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 108
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114½
Do. Do. Market Rate ...114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ....par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ..par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandise ...... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 6½ "
Do. do. ...... 7½ "
Bank Bills ...... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper ...... 6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus ... ... ,, 226
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,, 222
Francs ... ... ,, 236
Bar Silver... ... ... ,, 108
Gold Leaf 17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY Evening.

The scarcity and dearness of cotton has brought business to a standstill. Rates by Canal steamers are barely maintained. For next month's shipment a steamer has been fixed for Trieste at £3 5 0, and it is reported another has made engagements for Trieste and Venice at £3 2 6.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ...... £2 10s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ...... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls. ...... £1 10s. / Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London .... £3 15s. 0d.
Venice .... £3 7s. 6d.
Trieste .... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool .... £3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton .... £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat .... £3 5s. 0d. / Seeds .... £3 5s. 0d. / Cotton .... £3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton .... Rs. 20 per ton. / " Opium .... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships .... Rs. 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt .... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay .... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius .... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 15th December.

Demands for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue and other Spinning shares at quoted rates. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	160 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,100
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 ps.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,462	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 ps.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 ps.*	Volkart United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
----	£20	219-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
----	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
----	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
----	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.s.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	18 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
620	1,250	all	112½ p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,520
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,720
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,340
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,265
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,445
900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,300
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental	3,600
690	2,500	400	200 p.s.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
----	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	600	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
----	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
----	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
----	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been next to nothing, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday:—

300 pieces Grey Shirtings, 40 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. at Rs. 6 4 0
500 " " " 40 in. 39 yds. 8¾ lbs. at ,, 5 8 0
500 " " " f. 40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at ,, 5 12 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 13th has nothing of special interest so far as our Cotton Market is concerned, and Fair Dhollerah continues to be quoted at 5⅝d. per lb. Sales amount to 10,000 bales, of which 3,300 are allotted to Surats, and 2,600 are on account of speculation and for exports. The Cotton Market here has shown no change whatever, and the demand for exports is quite of a small character. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

• 25 candies Old Dhollera .... Rs. 182
50 ,, ,, Akote, F. P. B. .... ,, 192
80 ,, ,, Veerumgaum, W. S. .... ,, 185
300 ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 187
5 ,, New Barsee .... ,, 205
50 ,, ,, Nuggur, 15 days .... ,, 204
25 ,, ,, Faizpore, 15th Jan. .... ,, 205½
50 ,, ,, Hinguaghaut .... ,, 245

YARNS.

The Market continues extremely dull, and prices remain nominally unaltered. Any offers that are made dealers are by by a ½ anna lower, to which importers are not disposed to agree.

METALS.

Prices are still ruling in favour of sellers, but no sales have come to our notice.

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage from 26th to 28th November.

	Receipts.		Train Mileage.
	Rs. a. p.		
Passengers	68 14 10		84
Goods	141 1 9		18
Electric Telegraph	2 8 0		0
Total...	212 8 7	Total...	102

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Mistress of the Seas	Armstrong	Liverpool, June 26.
	Shamrock	Leland	New York, July 22.
15	Asia (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Nov. 20.
	India (s)	Henderson	Bussorah, Nov. 27.
	Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Chasseur	Gicquel	Tellichery.
	Baroda (s)	Almond	Aden and Suez.
	Cashmere (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee and Kutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Ship Lord Clyde, for Jeddah, via Aden.
Steamer Sir J R Carnac, for Coast and Carwar.
Steamer India, for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec
12 Lena .... Shield.
13 Mares .... Mauritius.
Bertha (s) .... London.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
11 Travancore (s) .... China.
12 Pekin (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15th December.

From Liverpool.

Riga, s, 50 boxes tin plates, Oodowjee Ramjee; 2,200 fire bricks, Soonderdass Mooljee.

From London.

Teviot, s, 50 kegs sulphate of barytes, Mowjee Godoo.
British Sceptre, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clarence, 2 casks earthenware, Bharmul Bhima.
Corina, s, 120 cases sherry and 36 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Suzanne, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Genoa.

India, s, 55 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15th December.

For Liverpool.

Vicksburg, 3 bales cotton, R Angus and Co; 500 bundles gall, Premjee Runchordass.
Teviot, s, 100 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 8 bales hides and skins, Ahmed Remtoola; 20 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 25 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 188 bales cotton, Chutorebhoy Munjee; 6 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolsidass and Co; 17 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.
Riga, s, 3,100 bundles coir yarn, Pranjewandass Varjewandass; 18 bales hides and skins, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 45 bales cotton, Vithuldass Purshotumdass; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur.
Bokhara, s, 101 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 305 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

For London.

Baroda, s, 328 pieces ivory, Hasonbhoy Thavar and Co; 101 pieces ivory, Jairaz Peerbhoy.

For Alexandria.

Baroda, s, 1 box gold coins, Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris

For Suez.

Baroda, s, 1 bundle silk and 2 cases silk, Mahomed Seedick Neemajee.
Bokhara, s, 140 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj 150 bags wheat, Hajee Hassom Hajee Meetha.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy, s, 16 bundles Sumada stones, Futtabhoy Ameejeebhoy; 36 bundles sharkfins and 39 bundles fishmaws, Khulfan Abdoola; 8 bundles fishmaws, Khulfan Abdoola; 31 bundles fishmaws and 13 bundles sharkfins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 82 bundles sharkfins and 27 bundles fishmaws, Rajam Ajoo; 19 cases olibanum, Mooljee Jewraj; 14 cases olibanum, Casombhoy Nanjee; 105 bags Samada stones, 10 bottles quick silver, and 13 packages bedlium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 20 bales twist, Hajee Jammahomed Abdool Khalack; 21 bales cotton, Hajee Essec Ellias; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 59 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 201 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 28 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosein Sons and Co; 63 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 36 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 94 bales cotton Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 521 bags sharkfins, Lalljee Jooma Currimbhoy; 20 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 111 pieces, sandal wool, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co; 24½ chests opium, Nursey Kessojee and Co; 14 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 4 chests opium Hurscokroy Chimanlall.

For Shanghai.

Lombardy, s, 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 1½ chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co; 22 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 12.

Fairlie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 1st Cavalry, on furlough, from Secundrabad.

December 13.

Tripe, Colonel, Madras, 12th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Vizianagrum.
Eaton, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Matheran.

December 14.

Mackinnon, Captain, Bengal 109th Regiment, on duty, from Southern India.

December 15.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—December 13.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Rutnagherry

December 15.

Baugh, Colonel, 9th Regiment N. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Pemberton, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on sick furlough, to England.
Fairlie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 1st Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Mackinnon, Captain, Bengal 109th Regiment, to rejoin, to Roorkee.
Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Crispin, Major, 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), to rejoin, to Baroda.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Lucknow, 3rd December 1873.

The name of Lieut G V Turner, 1st Battalion 8th Foot is to be substituted for that of Lieut R de Oakley, in G O C C dated 24th July 1873, p 296, detailing officers for duty at regimental depots in England.

Hospital Apptce D C J Deides, late a student in the Medical College, Calcutta is dismissed the service from 15th July.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 26th Nov 1873, directing Sur J B Wilson, M D., 54th Foot, to proceed to Umballa, and assume medical charge of recovered men from the Kussowlie depot, proceeding to rejoin their regiments.

Allahadad Division order, dated the 27th Novr 1873, directing Sur J Wilson, M D., to proceed to Chunar, and relieve Surg W Duncan, M B., of the medical duties of the garrison at that station; on relief, Surgeon Duncan to proceed to Allahabad for temporary duty.

Dated the 27th Nov 1873, directing Surg G R Triphook, M B G Battery 16th Brigade R A, to proceed to Bareilly at the public expense.

Presidency District order, dated the 27th Nov 1873, placing the services of Surgn W E Griffiths, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, at the disposal of the Bengal Government for civil employment.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 10th Nov 1873, directing all reports of the Brigade to be made to Col J F Richardson, C B., Bengal 6th Cavalry.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 18th Nov 1873, appointing Surg C J McKenna to medical charge of the sick and details of the 8th Bengal Cavalry and 5th N I, remaining at the station, on the departure of the corps to the Camp of Exercise.

Saugor Station order, dated the 6th Nov 1873, appointing Surgn R G Segrave 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to the medical charge of the Station Staff at Saugor, with effect from the 7th Novr 1873, vice Surg W Creyk, M D Royal Artillery.

51st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 29th Novr 1873, appointing Lieut C C Smyth to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st Decr 1873, vice Capt R N Franks, proceeding on leave, pending retirement from the service.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 11th Nov 1873 appointing Capt G A A Baker, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Comd, in addition to his other duties, vice Col J F Richardson, C B, comdg Agra Brigade.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, Dec. 11.)

Capt W Stenhouse, Depy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Punjab, vice Mr B H Baden Powell, at present officiating as Inspr-Genl of Forests.

Mr B Ribbentrop, who was placed in temporary charge of the Office of Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, will revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in that Province.

These changes will have effect from the 16th Nov 1873.

The following gentleman, appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Department of India, is posted to that Department as Asst Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Province mentioned opposite his name:—

Mr F D'A Vincent, Punjab.

Mr C J O Mayne, to be Asst to the Acct-Gen, Punjab, with effect from the 18th Nov 1873.

Mr T Login, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, and Offg Sup Engr, Punjab, is promoted to Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th of October 1873.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

Maj J G Forbes, R E, Supg Engr, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The services of Surgn-Maj H Thom, late offg Civil Surgeon of Dalhousie, are replaced at the disposal of this Government, in the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th Oct 1873.

Maj E P Gurdon, Offg Depy Comr, Ludianah, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that station, from Surgn-Maj R Rouse, on the afternoon of the 25th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned Officers have been passed by the Central Committee of Examination:—

Mr E B Francis, Asst Comr, Mr E B Peacock, Asst Comr, and Lieut A K Macpherson, Canmt Magst.

Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, has passed the required examination in vernacular.

The following officers are invested with the powers, of an Asst Comr with full powers as defined in Section 10 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1865:—

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, Mr A Anderson, Asst Comr, Mr J Sicock, Asst Comr, Mr T G Walker, Asst Comr, Mr E B Peacock, Asst Comr, and Mr E B Francis, Asst Comr.

Lieutenant A K Macpherson, Cantonment Magst, Multan, is invested under Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the Multan Cantonment.

Surgn Maj A Neil, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medical Lahore Medical School, and Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of the Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 27th Nov 1873.

Mr A J S Donald, Judge, Small Cause Court, Hoshiarpur, having reported his return to duty on the 28th Nov 1873, before noon, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Lieut Col H P Babbage, Depy Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 5th Dec 1873.

Lieut-Col Babbage is posted to the Karnal district.

Lieut J F J Miller, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed preparatory leave for one month, on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Western Jumna Canal will be closed for repairs during the month of Jany 1874, weather permitting.

Mr R H M Ellis, Asst Conservator of Forests, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from the 1st Dec 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Dec. 13.)

Mr W Tyrrell, Registrar High Court of Judicature, N W Provinces, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave with effect from the 26th Novr, 1873.

Mr A Robinson, Offg Joint Mag, Kussya, Zillah Goruckpore, two months and thirteen days' privilege leave, with effect from 1st Jan, 1874, and one month additional for the purpose of attending the Vernacular examination at Calcutta, in April next.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr W Holmes, Asst Supt, Dehra Doon, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of the N-W Provinces.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, Pillibheet, to be Asst Supt, Subordinate Judge, and Registrar of Dehra Doon, vice Mr Kinsey, and to be invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 500, within the limits of the district of Dehra Doon, except the Pergunnah of Jounswar Bawar.

Mr R C Oldfield to be District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad, with effect from the date on which he received charge.

The Rev Henry Murray, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of Moradabad.

The Rev John Stephenson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as Chaplain of Raneekhet until further orders.

The Chaplain of Roorkee and the Rev C E Wheeler, Chaplain of Shahjehanpore, to be Chaplains to the Roorkee Camp of exercise.

Mr F N Wright, Asst Settlement Officer of the 1st grade, to officiate as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Settlement of Cawnpore during the absence on deputation of Mr E C Buck as Offg Secy to the Board of Revenue, N W Provinces, or until further orders.

The appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces of Mr G T Spankie, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar during the absence on leave of Mr W Tyrrell, is confirmed.

Mr F C Daukes, First Asst Secy to Government, N-W Provinces to be an Asst Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Banda District, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following posting:—

Mr E Rose, Asst Mag and Collr, to Banda.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

From 4th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr H A Harrison resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Furruckabad.

Mr W E Kinsey to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr 2nd grade;

Mr R D Alexander to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 15th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr R H Clifford resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Moradabad—

Mr J G Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr of the 1st grade;

Mr H F D'O Moule to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Mr J A Marcel to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 22nd Oct 1873, the date on which Mr J C Colvin resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Shahjehanpore—

Mr W T Church to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Mr R S Whiteway to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 24th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr A C Tupp returned from privilege leave—

Mr D T Roberts to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 25th Oct 1873, the date on which G H Lawrence resumed charge of the office of Magst and Colr, Allygurh—

Mr J Kennedy to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 2nd Grade.

Mr G E Knox to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Magst and Colr.

From 28th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr R T Hobart resumed charge of the Etah District—

Mr S H James to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 29th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr W Blunt returned from leave—

Mr J H Twigg to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Mr E White to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Mag and Colr.

From 28th Oct 1873, the date on which Mr R H Story returned from privilege leave—

Mr R H Story to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st Class;

Capt T J Quin to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Class.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is plased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr W B Peppin, Dist Supt of Police, from Etawah to Jounpore.

Mr C T Castle, Dist Supt of Police, from Jounpore to Etawah.

The services of the Rev W J Hunt, Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Mr W A Howe, Mr W H Hudson, Mr W Earry, Mr H P Mulock, and Mr E R Henry.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to constitute the Drainage Works, at the Stations of Saharunpore, Meerut, Secundra Rao, Etah, and Futtehpore, into a separate Executive Division of Public Works, to be designated the "Special Drainage Division."

Mr G H Howe, C E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the above Division.

Mr W H Longmore, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dist Engr, Jaloun, is granted eight months' leave of absence to England on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr G J Joseph, Asst Engr, 3rd grade Dist Engr, Jhansie, is transferred to Jaloun in the same capacity, vice Mr Longmore.

Mr R A Cordner, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his return on the 8th instant from leave, on medical certificate, for twenty months. Mr Cordner was detained in Allahabad pending the orders of Government.

Lieut E W Creswell, R E, Asst Engr, Offg as Personal Assist. in the absence of Capt Marshall, is transferred to the Kasgunj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, that officer having resumed his duties.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor is pleased to transfer the Cawnpore and Etawah Terminal Divisions of the Ganges Canal, from the 4th to the 1st Circle of Superintendence, with effect from the 1st December, 1873.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

(*By Telegram.*)

MOLLOY—December 10th, at 18 Royal Crescent, Ramsgate, Mrs Kedeagh Molloy, widow of Kedeagh Molloy, Esquire, of the King's County, Ireland, fortified by all the rites of the Holy Catholic Church.—Requiescat in pace.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—December 14th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. Walter W. Burn, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1873.

We endeavoured to show, yesterday morning, that the most objectionable of all Municipal taxes in Bombay are those which hinder the free development of trade; that for this reason the House Rate is better suited than any other tax to the circumstances of the city; that, if this tax were really paid by the house-owners, they as a class ought to bear the principal share of the burden of local taxation, because they are enriched without labour by that increase of wealth and population which makes the administration of the city more costly; and that, although ultimately the House Rate, in common with probably all other taxes, is paid by the whole community and not by a single class, its incidence is not oppressive, because it is levied originally in a form that does not embarrass trade, and it falls upon the occupiers at a time when they are doing well and can pay a small addition to their house-rent without feeling it. The soundness of these maxims cannot be gainsaid; yet since 1868, when at the instance of one of the chief landlords of Bombay, Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Municipality reverted to the vicious policy it had abandoned a few years before, of levying Town Duties on articles of general consumption in Bombay, the houseowners have steadily exerted themselves to lower the House Rate and raise new revenue by means of most obnoxious taxes. The increase in the amount of the Town Duties is sufficient to alarm all citizens who know that the trade of Bombay is far from being as profitable as it used to be.

In the five years before the abolition of the Town Duties, that is, from 1860 to 1864, the average annual revenue collected in this form was just Rs. 4,00,000.

In the year 1871, two years after the duties had been reimposed, they yielded as much as Rs. 4,51,496; in 1872, Rs. 4,67,638; in 1873, Rs. 4,54,000; the average for the three years being Rs. 4,56,000.

The estimated income from Town Duties for 1874 is now no less than Rs. 5,96,506.

Not to encumber this article with too many figures, we will merely repeat here, by way of contrast with the increase in the Town Duties, that, while last year real property paid Rs. 11,83,000, the houseowners now propose to pay in 1874 only Rs 6,08,042. Thus the burden on trade is now 50 per cent. heavier than it was during the first period of the existence of Town Duties, while real property is so far from being satisfied with not having had the percentage of the House Tax raised to meet additional expenditure, that it has the audacity to come forward and ask that its liabilities as regards payment of taxation should be reduced by 50 per cent. in one year.

Now, it is a noticeable fact that, in the Resolutions in which the houseowners propose that we should all pay an Income-Tax for their benefit, the motive for the recommendation that the community should be worried with a new tax is frankly stated to be, that "the burden on landed property will diminish." There must be, we should hope, sufficient public spirit in the Corporation to ensure the rejection of this insolent demand. The Resolutions have been commonly spoken of as if they had been framed by the Municipal Commissioner, but we are quite sure that Mr. Pedder can have had nothing to do with them. The scheme drawn up by Mr. Pedder was complete in itself, and the financial proposals that formed a part of it were so fair that no one could reasonably object to them. Mr. Pedder's object is to obtain the means for carrying out two great and urgent public works. He wants at once to improve the water supply of the city, and at the same time, if possible, to begin the construction of a system of sewers which would thoroughly drain Bombay. He, therefore, invites the Town Council and Corporation to say forthwith how much money they will spend on water and drainage, so that he may know what are his means and what works it is possible for him to accomplish. He estimates that, by consolidating the debt, he may save 1½ lac a year and yet provide a sinking fund for its speedy extinction. Then, he would reduce the cost of assessment and collection by consolidating certain rates and thus diminishing the number of bills to be sent out from the Municipal Office. Finally, he expects to get a contribution from Government towards the cost of the Police. In these several ways he hopes, without additional taxation, to make up the following surplus in 1874:—

Present Surplus	Rs. 25,000
Saving on consolidation of Debt	,, 1,25,000
Reduction in expenditure	,, 50,000
Additional Income	,, 1,00,000
Total	Rs. 3,00,000

With three lacs a year it will be possible to borrow 50 lacs, which is more than the sum required to make the Toolsee lake an independent source of water supply, but not enough to enable the Commissioner to undertake the drainage of the city. Mr. Pedder believes that 1½ lac of extra taxation, in addition to the 3 lacs already referred to, will give him a sufficient revenue to cover the cost of a 75 lac loan; and this, he thinks, is as large a sum as can well be spent during the next ten years. He, therefore, put the question to the Town Council:—Will you be content to consolidate the House Rate, Police Rate, and Lighting Rate, into one by adding 4 per cent. to the House Rate, and so save expenditure, in order to raise a loan of only 50 lacs; or will you bear a little extra taxation, "whether in the shape of Income-tax, of "Licence-tax, of increased Rates, or Town "Duties," in order to raise 75 lacs and make the scheme complete? It will be seen, therefore, that the Municipal Commissioner only spoke of an Income Tax as one among several means of obtaining money to carry out new public works, and that he regarded the increase of the House Rate by 4 per cent. as the natural and equitable mode of making up a deficiency caused by the abolition of the Police and Lighting Rates. The majority of the Town Council, however, quietly resolved to say nothing about new works, but to take advantage of the suggestion regarding an Income Tax for the purpose of recommending some more "fiscal changes." Levy the Income Tax, they say, by all means; but give us the proceeds. They gladly adopt the idea of taxing everybody who is not a houseowner; but they think that, instead of wasting the money thus collected on drains, it will be a much more sensible plan for them to put it into their own pockets. This is the notable financial scheme which has raised to the highest pitch the admiration of a portion of the press of Bombay for "our prudent and enlightened" Town Council. The prudence may be admitted, if selfishness be the only prudence; as to the enlightenment, the less said about that the better.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

We republish in another column an official notification on rifle competition by regiments of native infantry, and we cannot refrain from hoping that the example of the noble Lord at the head of the Indian army may be followed in the Western Presidency. This is the first occasion of such inducements being held out to the native army, and we feel assured it is only because His Lordship has waited till he was satisfied the native army were settling down in earnest to their musketry, before treating them in the same handsome liberal manner in which he has behaved all along to the British troops. It is not saying too much, when we record that India has never had a Commander-in-Chief who took such a warm interest in the efficiency of the native army as Lord Napier has done; and the present state of the native army, under his immediate command, affords a striking contrast to what it was when he took command, notwithstanding the bombastic self-opinionated eulogy passed on it by Sir William Mansfield.

Syud Selim, son of the late Imaum of Muscat, and whose name was not long since familiar to the Bombay public in connection with a descent made by him upon the house of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., jewellers of this city, has again come to the front. His last *escapade* is the seizure of the fort at Gwadur. He would seem to be a restless and uncontrollable spirit: for he was lately comfortably domiciled at Kurrachee in a comfortable mansion with an allowance from the Imaum of Muscat of 500 dollars a month during good behaviour; but he was reported missing thence some three or four months since. Upon receipt of information of this exploit, at Kurrachee, fifty men of the rural police, with a complement of native officers, in charge of Mr. Kennedy, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, were despatched by the steam tug Manora, for the purpose of protecting British interests at Gwadur. The Manora had arrived at the time of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India's departure from Gwadur, and, we are informed, is detained there by the Political Agent. Syud Selim is reported to have but a small number of followers, some fifteen or so, and in that case his power to do evil is very limited. Wild rumours, says a Kurrachee paper, are afloat about some Europeans, among them ladies, being captive in his hands but of this we have no confirmation. In all probability they may be some of the European *ladies* who were known to be in attendance upon him. H. M. S. Columbine, which vessel was upon the point of going home, has, we hear, been ordered to Gwadur.

Captain Bain, formerly an Assistant Manager of the P. and O. Co., and who last year issued an address to the shareholders, pointing out what he considered to be the mismanagement of the Company, has issued another address calling upon the proprietors to support him in obtaining a committee of investigation. Captain Bain asserts that had the alterations recommended by him, such as lengthening old ships, been carried out, the shareholders would now be receiving a dividend of 20 per cent. per annum. The loss of the tea voyage of the Venetia he puts down as £10,000; and the cost of the coals of the Surat from China to London have exceeded her total freight by £2,000, she having taken eighty-eight days to make the voyage. He also complains that mails and passengers should be entrusted for conveyance to such ships as the Surat and Behar and others lately employed between Bombay and Suez. The supplying of coal and chartering of the ships which carry them is virtually a monopoly amongst a few friends of the directors; and to such an extent has this been carried that an alteration made by Mr. Bain resulted in a saving to the Company of over £60,000. Captain Bain's report winds up with a letter from Mr. Ganning, head purser ashore, in which he sends in his resignation and complains of the delay in getting his orders for stores carried out. He says that the engines of the large ships just built are not sufficient, for, when they have to be pushed to twelve knots, they are strained all to pieces, and the expenditure of coal is as great as with the old engines. In conclusion Mr. Ganning says he holds 135 shares in the Company, and he joins Captain Bain in urging a committee of investigation, and, in the event of no action being taken, "I shall sell out the same as Captain Bain as done, to steer clear of the rocks, to avoid being wrecked, and invest my money in some concern about which I may know less of the management."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

LONDON, 15th December.

Advices have been received from the Cape Coast up to 17th ult. Reinforcements of troops were then anxiously awaited, there being great sickness prevailing among the fleet.

A partial Kaffer rising is reported from Natal, and troops have been despatched.

Obituary.—The Queen Dowager of Prussia, Professor Agassiz, Mr. Winterbotham, M. P. for Stroud.

PARIS, 15th December.

Three Republicans have been elected to fill vacant seats in the Assembly.

LONDON, 13th December.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed quiet but unchanged. Surats dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera .... 5⅝d.
Exchange on India .... 1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Govement Securities .... 94¼.
4½ do. do. .... 95⅞.
5½ do. do. ....100¼.
Oriental Bank shares ....£46.
Chartered Bank shares ....£14-10.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares ..£23.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ..£39.
3 per cent. Consols, ... 92¼.
5 ,, French Rente, 1872 ...... 93¼.
Bar Silver, ... 58 1-16.

Lord Napier of Magdala is expected to arrive at the Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud on the 20th instant, in time to witness the grand manœuvres that are to be performed by the troops on the last three days of the Camp. When the camp breaks up, his Lordship will pay a visit to Bombay, where he will be the guest of Brigadier-General Gell.

During the month of October last 4,415 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 43,530, were exported from British Burmah.

The Moulmein paper has been informed that immediate orders will be issued by the Government of India for the commencement of the works in connection with the Rangoon and Prome railway.

The weather, writes a Kurrachee paper, is unusually warm for the season of the year. With the exception of a slight chilliness in the temperature during the small hours in the morning, there is nothing to remind one of this being the month of December.

News has been received by the Lahore paper of Mr. Forsyth's mission, through some recent arrivals from the north up to the 4th November, when they were some four marches from Yarkand viz., near Bora. All well. Great preparations were made for their reception both in Yarkand and in Kashghar.

A Lucknow paper understands that another fete will be held at an early date in the Kaisur Baugh by the Talookdars as expressive of their satisfaction at Sir George Couper's permanent appointment to the Chief Commissionership of the province, as was announced by the Governor-General in reply to the address delivered to him by the Talookdars at the late fete.

It is rumoured, says a contemporary, that Dr. Aitchison, the popular Civil Surgeon of Murree, who officiated as Joint Commissioner of Ladak in 1872, is likely to be the Government nominee, should Mr. Shaw be deputed the British representative at the Khusheghi's Court. Lord Lawrence originally selected a medical officer for the post, which is eminently one where a good Surgeon's influence is appreciated, and a better man, says our contemporary, could scarcely be chosen than Dr. Aitchison.

This is what the *Bangalore Examiner* says—"Madame Arabella Goddard has, we learn, returned to Madras in disgust at the treatment she has received in Bangalore. Very few tickets were sold for the concerts she advertised, and we think she was quite right in refusing to appear before a beggarly array of almost empty seats. It is to be hoped she will be better appreciated in Madras." Madame Gorddard has now been some three weeks or so in India, but has not as yet appeared in public. The fates would seem to be unpropitious!

The Ooty paper hears that "the prospect of the gold diggers in Wynaad is not encouraging. A ton of quartz was crushed, and only one ounce of gold was discovered." The diggers however should by no means allow themselves to be discouraged by this result, as it is a well known fact that in Australia and California, with proper appliances, five or six penny-weights to the ton have been proved to be remunerative. They have at all events the satisfaction of knowing that gold is contained in the quartz, which fact should induce them to persevere, as the quartz in a reef is by no means regular as to yield, and they may yet light upon far richer stone. However, we may easily venture to predict that, even should it be of no more value than that mentioned, some one will be found to work the reef ere long.

The following order has been issued by the Viceroy with reference to General Barrow's resignation.—In accepting the resignation by Major-General L. Barrow, C. B., of his appointment of Chief Commissioner in Oudh, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General desires to express his regret that Major-General Barrow has been compelled by ill-health to sever his connection with a province with which, for a period of seventeen years, his name has been associated, both as a gallant soldier and an able administrator. Appointed as a Special Commissioner at the close of the Indian mutiny, General Barrow was charged with the temporary settlement of Oudh, and his exertions and influence with all classes of the people, and more particularly with talookdars, contributed materially to the restoration of peace and order throughout the province. After filling the post of Financial Commissioner, General Barrow officiated twice as Chief Commissioner, and was finally confirmed in that appointment. By his resignation Her Majesty the Queen has lost the services of a distinguished officer, and the people of Oudh a sincere friend.

Much has been said with respect to the reception and treatment of Her Majesty the Queen's portrait by the King of Burma, and the *Rangoon Mail*, in consequence, gives editorial prominence to the following letter from the Rev. Mr. Marks:—

Dear Sir,—I was an eye-witness of the presentation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's portrait to H.M. the King of Burma.

Far from receiving any indignity, the portrait was conveyed from the British Residency to the palace, with little less honour, pomp, and state than could have been accorded to the beloved and illustrious Lady whose portrait and gift it was, had our Queen herself visited the capital. The carriage of the portrait was simply a "royal progress," greater, I believe, than that which marks the *going out* of the chief Burmese Queen.

In the palace itself, there was some unsettled point of etiquette, I believe, as to the manner of the actual presentation of the portrait of Her Majesty to the King himself. But this was soon satisfactorily adjusted, and the portrait was received by the King with all possible honour. The King has several times since said that the hesitation on his part arose simply from his earnest desire to do honour in every way, according to Burmese custom, to the representation of his illustrious friend and ally the Queen of England.

The portrait is now placed in the most beautiful and carefully kept part of the palace, the Shaway Tyke, in company of the portrait of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and of the King of Italy.

The King frequently sits by these portraits, and they are most carefully guarded and respected.

I am, your very truly, John E. Marks.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Captain C. W. Robinson of the Rifle Brigade, who was acting as Brigade Major, First Infantry Brigade, Aldershott, has been ordered to resume regimental duty, consequent upon the embarkation of his regiment for Ashantee, and his staff duties have been taken up by Captain H. R. H. Prince Arthur, K. G., Rifle Brigade.

The accounts received from the East India station do not give a favourable report of the state of Rear-Admiral Cumming's health. If it should be necessary that he should be invalided, it is stated that either Rear-admiral Coote or Rear-Admiral Macdonald will be selected for the appointment, if in the meantime one or other be not called upon to go to Queenstown.—*Army & Navy Gazette.*

It is nearly certain that Captain George Tryon, the late Mr. Goschen's Private Secretary, will commission very shortly that fine frigate the Raleigh, now in the basin at Chatham. We congratulate Captain Tryon on his coming good fortune, as it must be a source of pride to him that he should be selected to command the most powerful, in every respect, vessel of her class now afloat.—*Id.*

It is intended to send out that fine old wooden screw line-of-battle ship, London to Zanzibar, both as store and guard, and rumour gives her ship to Captain Oldfied, now in command of H. M. S. Achilles, who has had great experience on the east coast. The London will take out a number of small steam vessels (launches), which are intended to run into shoal waters after the dhow-slavers. These will probably be under the command of lieutenants or sub-lieutenants. The practice will be pretty as well as philanthropic for our junior officers.—*Id.*

Major G. Clay, half-pay, late 19th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon. Major Clay entered the army September 18, 1849; was promoted to a Lieutenancy December 31, 1842; became Captain December 29, 1854; and Major, unattached, May 1, 1866. He served with the 19th Regiment in the Eastern campaign of 1854 and part of 1855, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).—*Id.*

The valise, which, after such protracted efforts—notably on the part of General Eyre—has been introduced into our army to supersede the deadly knapsack, has found much favour in the German army. For five years General Eyre "kept pegging away" at the entrenchment formed of knapsacks, behind which prejudice and routine, and perhaps stupidity, fought with dogged courage, and he forced it at last, to the permanent benefit of the British army. His enemy was "pachydermatous," and hard to beat, but they not only resist no longer, but have come over to his side. The British soldier has much to thank the General for, and should never forget, if he remembers the old pack days, that, if he is now marching with comparative ease and comfort, he owes it to a real friend, who for years stood almost alone in the struggle to get rid of the knapsack.—*Id.*

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(From our Sporting Correspondent.)

LONDON, 21st November.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire, where ironstone and money are more plentiful than manners, a curate named Straubenzee, the son of the General of that name now commanding at Malta, on paying his first visit to one of his parishoners, who had lately made one of the lucky hits now so common in the regions of Stockton and Middlesbrough, was greeted with the following hospitable familiarity, "Good morrow, Straw; sit ye doon, Straw. Which will ye take, Straw, gin or shammy, Straw?" I don't know if the somewhat astonished divine "likered up" or not, but I can make a broad guess at what the ex miner's effervescent compound was made of. In some parts of England and amongst certain classes the "glorious vintage of champagne" is as popular as it was in poor deluded Bombay in A.D. 1865-66 till the fatal day of July came and drove you back to Bass and pegs. What I am about to write may be gall and wormwood for the wine merchants of Bombay, but the public must e'en know the truth. My friends, beware of dry sherry and all champagnes except Irroy at 84s. the dozen, Perrier Jouet at 126, Louis Roederer, *carte blanche*, or the Veuve Clicquot, and Mumm at prices long beyond your slender purses. A man died last week of drinking four gills of "dry sherry." He might as well have swallowed as much boot top fluid, for he died within the hour. An analytic chemist proved the vile stuff to be adulterated to the extent of 80 per cent., and denounced it as being a hideous mixture of brandy, fusel oil, potatoe spirit, bitter almonds, cider, sugar, tartaric acid, alum, and the washings of Manzanilla casks. "Dry champagne" may not be quite so poisonous, still most you drink at prices below those mentioned are, I fear, as has been proved in the Marlborough Street Police Court, either a common French wine fortified with still commoner brandy, the innocent juice of the gooseberry, and in most cases a cheap preparation of turnips, mangold wurzell, raisins, treacle, and orris root. You may not be aware that more Moet and Chandon is consumed in one London season than all the vineyards in Epernay produced in the course of the year. The "wine cooper's" fradulent art is therefore called in to increase the supply, and not a few of us, my friends, have swallowed in our time several dozens of "Justinard," each bottle stencilled with the honoured brand of Moet and Chandon, encircled by the magic ring, labelled with the well-known white label, and wrapped in the fairy-like pink paper, worth just 8s. a case, less than we probably paid for each bottle. In this country the sale of this doctored wash is nearly at an end, for the London agents of Moet and Chandon have hauled a certain M. Valeriani, a wine merchant in Cranbourne-street, up before Mr. Newton for "unlawfully applying a certain forged and counterfeit trade-mark to a certain article, not being the manufacture of the persons denoted by such trade mark," and the accused has been held to heavy bail for his pains. It chanced that a Mr. Thorn, a licensed victualler of Portugal Street, visited a shop which was retailing M. Valeriani's base compound at 47s. the dozen, purchased a bottle, and instantly detected the fraud. Without betraying his suspicions he purchased a second bottle, "just to take away with him," and forwards it forthwith to Messrs. Moet and Chandon's London agents. Sixteen cases are "operated" on, and all turn out to be wine-coopered Justinard worth less than 1s. a bottle. It is stated beyond doubt that there are huge quantities of this filth in our market all under false colours, and I suspect that the godowns of Bombay contain sufficient to float the Devastation. Pause, therefore, before you risk a bottle of *simpkin*. At the prices it now sells for in Bombay it may be—I'll give it the benefit of the doubt—*vin de Champagne*, but it is no more veritable Mumm, Moet, Chandon, Clicquot, Louis Roederer, or Perrier Jouet, than "two-penny swipes" are genuine Allsopp or Bass, or *vin ordinaire*, Imperial Tokay, or Steinberg Cabinet.

When on the subject of wine and spirits I may tell you an appalling tale touching the latter. At the Athenæum Assembly Rooms, Birmingham, a spiritualistic service was being held, and in the course of it a "medium" named Benjamin Hawkes, toy-dealer by trade, spoke for fully half an hour, appearing to be in his usual health. He described with startling vividness a *séance* in which the Apostle Peter had manifested himself to the assembled spiritualists. Peter had clasped hands with him and he (the toyman) had felt the close pressure of the apostle's grasp. Waxing bolder, he impiously argued that from this it was quite possible to understand how Thomas called Didymus thrust his hand into the side of "the Personification of Divine Love." Hardly had these words issued from his mouth than he fell dead. The meeting, believing Hawkes to be under strong spirit "control," felt their spiritualistic views strengthened. They incontinently skedaddled, when a doctor pronounced life to be extinct, the Destroying Angel, in their over-wrought and deceased senses, being amongst them.

No one can have read Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch detailing his operations of the 14th October, without coming to the conclusion that the command of the Ashantee Expedition is in thoroughly competent hands. In the strict sense of the words "military operations," our General does not attach much importance to his sudden and successful *dhour*; but "from a quasi-political and general point of view" he can hardly exaggerate the importance to be attached to it. The Ashantees have now learned that we can follow them into the jungle and fight and defeat them in it. They must have had a good deal of the "bounce" knocked out of them, and proportionately our cowed and wavering allies must have received encouragement and confidence. The Ashantee bahadooring has met with a rude shock. We too have learnt something, and a very important something. At the very outset we have found that English troops alone can carry on the war successfully. Sir Garnet has seen the native contingents under fire, and has no confidence in them. Of them he reports—"I have been shown how little reliance can be placed on even the best native troops in this bush-fighting, where it is impossible to keep them under the immediate control of European officers. The Houssas showed an undeniable courage and spirit; but their uncontrollable wildness, the way in which they fired volley after volley in the air, or at imaginary foes in the bush, shows how little use they are for the work on hand." English regiments have therefore been demanded, so the 2nd Battalions of the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers and the Rifle Brigade have sailed, and the 16th and 42nd (the Black Watch) have been warned for service. So about Christmas we may look for stirring news, and by the time these two regiments arrive it is expected that our advance will have been made good as far as Prashu on the Ashantee boundary. It is feared that Colonel McNeil, V.C., the chief of the staff, has been more seriously wounded than is generally reported, for yesterday Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, received instructions to proceed to the Gold Coast to fill Colonel McNeil's place. Of Captain Glover's movements we have no very definite reports, but he is not likely to be idle once he finds himself in a position to advance. To-day we have news of Col. Festing's victory.

The army has been distinguishing itself in the Divorce Court during the week. Captain Okeden, 10th Hussars, and Captain Trueman, Bengal Staff Corps, have both been breaking the tenth Commandment and will have to "pay the piper" for so doing. It is curious what a lot of work gentlemen connected with India impose on that legal putter asunder, Sir James Hannen and his special juries.

Do they still plunder packages and boxes on the G. I. P. R. and B. B. & C. I.? I trust not, but, if they do, let them take warning from Wednesday's proceedings before the Middlesex sessions, when ten servants of the London and North-western were sent to hard labour for terms varying from ten to two years for systematic railway parcel robberies. As soon as the sentences were pronounced, the friends of the prisoners, who were in court at the back of the dock, raised a most piteous cry, screaming loudly for mercy, and two females fell down in a fit and were with difficulty carried out. Our Christmas hampers are therefore safe for this season, but I cannot compliment Mr. Serjeant Cox on the impressiveness with which he passed sentence. A judge ought hardly to require to be prompted by either counsel or deputy clerk of the peace. "Prisoner, the sentence upon you "is ten years' penal servitude. Eh, Mr. Jones? "What do you say, Mr. Clerk of the Peace? Ten "is too long? Happy thought! Prisoner, the "sentence upon you is only five years' penal ser-"vitude." From ten to five is rather a long drop for that blindfolded damsel Justice to take.

The wane of the legitimate flat-racing season, which terminates at Warwick this afternoon, will force many of us to relinquish that exciting and all-absorbing avocation for some milder "kill" time. I propose devoting my winter months to a thorough overhaul of the two-year old form, to the "board of green cloth," hunting when some kind friend will give me a mount in the shires, a little shooting and a very little coursing, for of this last a little goes a long way, much as I delight in the final struggles for the Waterloo Cup. I was unable by last mail, the news not having reached town in time to catch the post to report the double victory of King Lud on the closing day at Shrewsbury. The Newport Cup, run over the new mile straight, would lead to the belief that speed rather than endurance is the forte of this horse, for on this occasion he made short work of Syrian, winner of the Great Shropshire Handicap, and of Oxonian, the hero of the Shobdon Cup, and one of the speediest of his very speedy race, coming in first at his ease by a couple of lengths. The Shrewsbury Cup, run on the same day, caused no little excitement and heavy betting, for twenty-four hours before. Louise Victoria and King Lud ran locked together, and struggled for mastery in a most unflinching manner. I can remember such another struggle for this race between the broad stripe of Mr. Payne and the Mexican blue of Mr. Pryor when Musket just "did" Cardinal York. It was a very nice point in handicapping. In the Liverpool Cup King Lud ran Louise Victoria to a head at a difference of 6lbs., so that, according to custom, giving 1lb for the slight advantage which Mr. Cartwright's filly gained on Aintree, she would stand, in handicap theory, as 5lbs. the inferior of Lord Lonsdale's horse. In the Severn Cup, two miles, Kind Lud carried 8st 2lbs and Louise Victoria 7st 13lbs, the race being a true run one, for it was got over in 3 minutes 32 seconds (this for the information of the time test believers), and the filly achieved a short head victory. In the Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, King Lud carried 8st 5lbs, and Louise Victoria 7st 13lbs, the colt moreover having a race on him already. By theory Mr. Cartwright's filly ought to have won, but theory and practice differ, for the Lowther jacket won cleverly. The Duke of Hamilton, whose success I referred to with Fantome in the Autumn Steeplechase Cup, carried off on Friday the Longner Steeplechase with the same horse and the Handicap Hurdle Race with Mobile II., so that the pretty "cerise and grey" will be put away, let us hope for a time only, rolled up creditably. I must not take leave of this meeting without handing up the name of Mr. F. Fisher and those of the party owning Wedmore, Newry, Napoleon III., and Tangible, &c., &c., as well worthy of the universal indignation heaped upon them, especially for non-starting Redmore, the first favourite for the Great Shropshire Handicap, and the scratching of Suliman shortly before the Shrewsbury Cup. By all the laws of handicapping these two rich prizes must have proved "gifts" to these two horses, and the stable openly declared Wedmore to be within 7lbs of Tangible. The colt became a tremendous favourite and was ostentatiously paraded in the saddling paddock, and Morbey stood dressed in Mr. F. Fisher's colours, yet, when the board went up, no Wedmore's number appeared on it, and it was suddenly announced in London that 40 to 1 was there laid freely. The game—a not very creditable one, was palpable enough, and if Mr. Fisher carries out his threat of retiring from the turf, perhaps he will excuse my candidly remarking that the loss will be a positive gain. A law binding owners to scratch their horses several hours before the time appointed for starting is much needed. Suliman's case is quite as bad, for Mr. Gretton, his owner, expressed his willingness to let the horse start provided somebody would lay him 4,000 to 1,000, but, the bet not being forthcoming, the animal was sent back to his stable. At the present moment Messrs. Fisher and Gretton are the two most unpopular owners in Great Britain, and their conduct has caused more exasperation than any racing transaction of late years. The Wedmore and Suliman affairs will long be remembered. The Warwickshire and Leamington hunt meeting is as crowded as usual, every one trying to win something, so as to provide winter keep. Previous to the race for the Donnington Handicap, Oxonian, the winner, had

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been purchased by Captain Machell for 1,100 gs. and, before the cheque had been written, that astute judge found himself in possession of this speedy son of Oxford and a plum into the bargain without ever having had occasion to put his hand into his pocket. Nine ran in the race, but the top-weight had everything, galloped to a standstill before the distance-post was reached, and cantered in a length ahead. It's not often we see the pretty sky-blue jacket and black belt of the Earl of Stamford now-a-days. It was refreshing therefore to see it once more in its old haunts flashing home first in front of nine other juveniles, carried by the appropriately named peer, in the Racing Stakes. Sir C. Rushout has been sadly out of luck lately, and much needed the good turn his sweet Agnes did him in the Nursery Handicap by getting her pretty head in front of Rosanna after a splendid race; a good-sized tablecloth might have covered the first half dozen. Thanks to the capital handling of that brilliant horseman, J. Adams, who has now entirely abandoned the flat, Annie beat a large field for the Handicap Hurdle Race, and Webb did a clever thing for Sir G. Chetwynd by landing the Selling Welter Plate on the comparatively dark Marquis of Townshend, the two favourites York and Jesuit running a dead heat for second place only a neck off. In winning the Selling Nursery, on Greenhorn, Newhouse tied Archer in the score of winning mounts of the season. Morbey was compensated for the loss of his Wedmore mount by carrying off the Five Furlong Handicap on Red Hair. King William and Mexborough ran a dead heat in the Welter Handicap, but in the second set to Tom Cannon "did" T. Osborne by a neck, and credited the stake to Lord Vivian. The weather favourable, the course excellent going.

I have just heard that Fisherman, by Caterer, out of sister to Donna del Lago, has been sold to go to India, but I cannot ascertain for what presidency, or if he be intended for stud or racing purposes. He is by no means a bad stamp of animal, but for galloping on your adamantine training grounds and racing tracks, I should prefer something more terse, such as Inveresk, Soucar, Pirate, and dozens of others I know of. But this is digressing from the Warwick meeting. On the second day Annie showed that she could cross a country as well as negociate hurdles, and won the Warwick Handicap Steeplechase in a common canter. After a couple of uninteresting affairs over "sticks" and a hunters' stake on the flat came the 100 sov. Plate for maiden two-year olds, which Mr. Rattazzi's colt by Saccharometer, Prescription, bestridden by my favourite Tom Cannon, landed by a neck in front of Petition. Then the old Confederates, Mr. H. Chaplin and Captain Machell, had a hard fight for the great Autumn Welter Cup, which the Blankeney squire's Young Melbourne colt won cleverly from Vanderdecken. War-cry squeezed through, by aid of Parry's vigorous riding, the Enville Stakes by a head, and in the next race there was another close tussle for Visor—one of the Gardevisures all able to gallop—beat Cora, for the Guy Cup, by a head, and the next three were so close up that the judge was unable to place them, and therefore declined so doing. Excellent sport was witnessed on the third day of the meeting, though the field for the last great flat race of the season, the Midland Counties Handicap, was smaller than expected. Captain Machell started two of his three acceptors, but did not back Laburnum, who looked big and as if he had been indulged a bit since leaving the Baron's stable. Vanderdecken, despite his defeat on Wednesday, started with the call and ran into the very same position he occupied last year. The more than unlucky Mr. J. Holdsworth owns the winner Falkland—another of the "accursed Blacklock blood"—who made almost all the running and won easily enough by a length. Vanderdecken came with a tremendous rush but could not get up. Disturbance does not start for the Leamington Grand National.

THE ITALIAN CONCERT COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was on Saturday my good fortune to be present at the Cumballa Hill Concert—a treat that for sundry reasons I had been obliged to forego until then; and, as you have not as yet given any lengthy criticism of these concerts, allow me to do this for the nonce, through your paper, as the public seem to wait for a decided opinion until they condescend to patronise the company. It is a task that I undertake with pleasure, and I moreover consider it a duty to the performers and the impresario, who take so much trouble to do their best. My opinion, I admit, does not go far; but, as in this I firmly believe that I express that of all who were present on the occasion, I hope it will be accepted as fair.

I grant, to begin with, that the room is not suitable for concerts, particularly for operatic music, but, as this is all that either Government or the public are ready to supply, we must take it as it is: it does not allow the artistes to give full scope to their voices, and the low cloth ceiling is even more objectionable than the Town Hall.

Let us first criticise the programme. We had "Il Balen" from the "Trovatore," for the Baritone; "Una Virgin" from "Traviata," for the Tenor; "La ci darem" from "Don Giovanni" for the Contralto and Baritone; "Deserto sul laterra," &c., from "Trovatore," for the Soprano, Tenor, and Baritone. These are the principal and the best pieces sung. There were three or four more. For instrumental music, we had two trios of piano, violin, and violoncello by Gounod and Blumenthal. Now I contend that a better programme could not be wished for: we had here a selection of the finest passages of our best composers, and the artistes did justice to them all.

Signor Posser was not all that could be wished for in the beginning of the romance of "Il Balen," but, before he finished his piece, he made us forget the doubtful commencement by some splendid singing in the beautiful finale of this romance and later on in "Trovatore."

Signorina de Marchi obtained the favourable opinion of the audience in all she sang. In "La ci darem" and the finale in "Lucrezia Borgia," she obtained loud and very well deserved applause, as her voice is very clear and her singing very agreeable. She is a young artiste but thoroughly up to her work, and "La ci darem" was sweetly and most feelingly sung.

Signor Pozzi has as good a bass voice as I ever heard; and the little he had to sing in the selection of "Traviata" left nothing to wish for. Indeed, I consider him t in his style for any opera house, not even excepting e Italian Opera in Paris.

I notice Signor Gantini only now, but for his voice he deserves previous notice. "Una Virgin, un angel de Dio," was sweetly given, and showed a Tenor voice that many boards at home would be proud of. He is perfectly clear in the higher notes, sings without the least difficulty; in fact there is little or no art in him: altogether he is a perfectly natural singer, with much feeling and ease. "Deserto sul la terra," sung off the stage, was exceedingly well rendered, though it had to reach us through sundry doors and windows.

Last, but not least, I notice Signorina d'Arco, the Prima Donna. I heard the Cagli troupe some eight or nine years ago and I have heard the troupe that was here some seven years ago, but none of the artistes there had such a compass as the present one. The astounding high pitch to which her voice is able to reach was shown in the valzer of "Ich will leben," one of the most difficult pieces to render well, and Signorina d'Arco did full justice to it.

But the gem of the evening, without in any way depreciating "La ci darem" and the finale of "Lucrezia," was the terzetto in "Trovatore" in which Signorina d'Arco showed her powers in pitch as well as in feeling. This piece was rendered so admirably, so thoroughly well, that the audience, unfortunately a small one, was enthusiastic. Indeed never has anything pleased me better, and this piece alone is worth the drive, even up the narrow Cumballa Hill road. Here Soprano, Tenor, and Baritone all showed that they were real artistes "corps et âme," and they could safely leave to the excellent Contralto her mead of applause in the following piece.

Mr. Inzoli has taken a good lesson from the strictures about his loud accompanying: he can efface himself now in favour of the singers, and he accompanied with skill and precision, which only those who understand the difficult and ungrateful task of accompanying operatic singers on a piano can sufficiently appreciate. In the trios he was excellent and did his share to perfection.

The violin was as sweet as sweet can be, and the bow whispered soft sounds of love that words could not express. The player is a master, and a perfect musician: there is no mistake about that.

There is generally but little scope left for a violoncello to show his powers, but in these trios he had his say, and he did it so feeligly, with such a nice and masterly touch, that a large share of the applause given was fairly his. This is a very young artist, but he will certainly one day be a master, of whom we shall hear more.

When I say I thoroughly enjoyed myself, I express what every one else felt. We all left thoroughly satisfied, every one humming the aria that pleased him or her best.

The miserable encouragement given to such really deserving and painstaking artistes is simply shameful, and there is no doubt that this is the last company that will visit our inhospitable shores; so, Bombay public, make the most of it whilst you have it, a better one you will never see here, and you don't deserve this one.

Gentlemen of Malabar Hill, if you have no taste for music and no ear for the best classical entertainment that has been vouchsafed to Bombay as yet, do not forget at least that "Honneur oblige"; if these concerts are not better patronised hereafter I can only say that we seem to have cotton here even in our ears.

ALAS, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 15th December.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Are the Governments of England and America in the right in their proceedings in regard to the Virginius affair? It seems to me they are not. The men shot by order of the Spanish commander in Cuba were what the Americans call filibusters, and we call pirates. Pirates they were undoubtedly, though not of the class that used to sail under the black flag; and, if the military authorities in Cuba choose to shoot pirates, have the Governments of other countries any right to say they shall not do so? I disclaim any sympathy with Spanish rule in Cuba or anywhere else, but I believe in strict justice between nation and nation. England and America are going beyond their right in calling Spain to account for these military executions. The commander in Cuba has certainly resorted to extreme severity—a severity which I regret as much as anybody can,—but, if we are to sit in judgment on his conduct, let us consider his position. The Spanish Government is engaged in a death struggle with civil foes at home. It has at the same time a most formidable insurrection to contend with in Cuba, and, in a word, Spanish blood is every where at fever-point. Is it at all marvellous that a commander, making head with difficulty against determined rebels, and fully aware how serious are the issues depending on his efforts, should resolve to make short work with foreigners taking up arms against him, contrary to the law of their own countries and of all civilized nations? I am glad to see England is not following the example of America to the extent of making an armed demonstration against Spain in its hour of weakness. The great Republic is acting anything but a noble part in thus proclaiming its readiness to go to war to avenge the death of citizens who deliberately placed themselves beyond the pale of is protection.

M. H

BOMBAY.

THE KAIRA MUNICIPALITY.—A Kaira paper states that three or four persons connected with the Kaira Municipality have been under suspension on a charge of fraud.

THE INCENDIARISM AT NERIAD.—The native who was arrested on a charge of setting fire to several Government schools at Neriad, and who absconded a few days ago from the police custody, has not, says the *Doonia Dad*, yet been arrested by the police.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—A short time ago a Hindoo was charged before the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad with having cut off the nose of his wife with a sharp instrument. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—A mofussil paper states that the Hon. Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, was in Surat last week getting certain information regarding the working of the City Survey Department there before opening a similar department in the Deccan.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE BENGAL BANK.—A rumour was afloat in the bazaar, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that the directors of the Bengal Bank intend to abolish the Bombay branch of the Bank. The writer having made certain inquiries into the matter learns that there is no foundation whatever in the rumour.

PERJURY.—A Patell of the Mhatur talooka, of the Kaira collectorate, was charged the other day before the full-power magistrate of the station, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

FIRE.—On Sunday night a fire broke out amongst some cotton stacked near the Apollo Bunder. On an alarm being raised, immediate assistance was rendered by the police, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100. The origin of the fire is not known.

PERJURY IN THE HIGH COURT.—A Parsee named Sorabjee Hormusjee Cooper appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, and obtained a summons against one Amirsab Fakersab Firfaray, whom he charged under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding in the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Mahomedan girl named Fatma, who accidentally fell out of a window from the second storey of a house in Coppersmith road on the day previous, thereby fracturing her skull. She died the same day at the hospital from the effects of injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, Messrs. Wallace and Co., who used to land timber on behalf of the Burmah Trading Company at the Mazagon Land Bunder, have entered into an arrangement with the Frere Land Company to land the timber at the Company's bunder, on payment of Rs. 3,500 per year. Another merchant, says the writer, has also agreed to land the coals at the bunder, and to pay the wharfage fee, &c., at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per year.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE XALLALIN CHARITABLE SCHOOL AT BANDORA, dedicated in honour of St. Francis Xavier, took place on Sunday, the 14th instant, on which occasion Father Manual A. Fonseica, assistant to the Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperança, and Mr. Thomas Antonio Monte, B.A., presided. Four hours were spent in examining the students, and the result was very satisfactory. The examination was followed by the distribution of prizes, most of which had been furnished by the generosity of its philanthropic patron, Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna. The report was then read by the secretary, in which it was stated that the institution had suffered a great loss during this year by the death of its lamented patron, Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna. Still, however, this loss was greatly alleviated by the liberality of his son. After the distribution of prizes Mr. T. A. D'Monte and the Rev. Father Fonceica delivered speeches, encouraging the young students and praising the directors for the good management of the school and for their zealous exertions in behalf of the boys and the liberal generosity of Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.—The "mixed train" on Saturday last was detained more than three hours beyond time, and reached Poona only at 8 P.M.—just at the time the mail train was due. It seems that a ballast train is at work between Budlapoor and Narel, and that there is no telegraphic communication between it and the Budlapoor and Narel stations. These stations gave "line clear" to the down mixed train, though the ballast train was at work on the road, and the consequence was that it came into collision with the ballast train, before those who had charge of it could remove it out of the way, and ran off the rails. We hear that one man was severely shaken but that no one was seriously hurt. We are informed that those who were in charge of the ballast train were not in the smallest degree to blame for the collision.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. BARODA, Captain J. C. Almond, sailed yesterday with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robson, child and 3 infants.
For Malta—Dr. and Mrs. Pemberton child, and Miss Pemberton
For Suez—Mr. Overbury.

THE CROSS CHARGE OF DEFAMATION,

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch*, against Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee, editor, and Messrs. Byramjee Furdoonjee and Merwanjee Furdoonjee, proprietors of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, was fixed for hearing, when Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Ardashir Framjee, solicitor, for the defence. On the application of Dr. Dallas, and the other side consenting, the magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till Monday, the 5th proximo, at half-past 2 P.M.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th December, compared with the statement issued on 6th December:—

LIABILITIES.	6th Dec. Rs.	13th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,12,88,474	1,11,21,826
Do. do. do. at Branches	35,90,450	29,75,283
Other Deposits	1,30,30,373	1,29,96,936
Post Bills	23,322	25,[illegible]48
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,56,536	7,16,697
Rs.	3,58,89,155	3,51,36,290
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	33,50,847	33,22,027
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,97,355	14,58,085
Loans, on Security of do. do.	15,63,842	12,45,587
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,689	[illegible]
Bills Discounted	1,08,28,282	1,15,29,87[illegible]
Stamps	5,352	5,276
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,01,441; Amount applied in reduction „ 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	3,08,477	3,29,671
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,40,419	4,10,62[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes	1,72,85,460	1,64,27,986
Rs.	3,58,89,155	3,51,36,290

THE BENEFIT OF MRS. CASE.

SELDOM has any one been so successful on the boards of the theatre in Bombay as Mrs. Geo. Case, and as she takes her benefit this evening, we may safely predict a house filled to overflowing. To all who have not yet seen Mrs. Case, we would say,—do not lose this last opportunity, but go with the certainty of spending a most enjoyable evening.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the result of the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University was announced. Out of 1,025 candidates who presented themselves for the examination, 356 have passed successfully. The number passed during the year 1870 was 142, 1871 227, and 1872 378.

FORT POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.

CHRISTMAS is approaching, and the Senior Magistrate of Police has intimated that the poor-box is quite empty. Many claims are made upon the poor-box, and they are always met while the funds last and the applicant is worthy. Full enquiries are made before anything is disbursed, and in the distribution no consideration is made as to caste, creed or nationality. The only aim had in view is to relieve destitution. The Senior Magistrate will receive contributions for this purpose, and the contributions will be acknowledged in the newspapers.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following candidates have passed the examination for the Degree of B. A.:—

First Class.—Gunnesh Krishna Apte and Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga. *Second Class.*—Dadabhai Jamsetjee Alpaiwalla, Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, Pandurang Dhonddeo Gadgil, Narayen Bal Krishna Gadbole, Ralhad Narayen Jog, Balvant Narayen Joshi, Jamsetjee Byramjee Kanga, Damodhur Gunnesh Kelkar, Kashinath Gunnesh Kelkar, Govind Ramchunder Khandeker, Vithal Ramkishna Mahisalkar, Bajee Narayen Nahar, Pestonjee Hormusjee Pathak, Vishnu Wassudeu Khadke, Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar, Ganput Sudasew Rao, Balvant Ramchundra Sahasrabhude, Gopal Moreshwer Sathe Bhagvant Mangesh Waglè.

The Ellis Scholarship.—The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 per month, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, of the Elphinstone College

HIGH COURT.—16TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimutbai, daughter of the late Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.
19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
66-73—M. M. Munshi—Sokulchund Oomeachund v Thacker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naren Mooljee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isur and another—J Gopall.
201-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas v Jaikison Bhugwanram—Hope.
332-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee v Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cumroodeen Hyderally and Co v Hassumbhoy Thavur and Company—Pestonjee K.

SUMMARY SUIT.

773-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee v Vizbhoocundas Huribhoy—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

624-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Lalljee v Khimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
661-73—M M Munshi—Hiragur Tullockgur v Mooltanee Toolsidas Cursondas—P. Cawasjee.
65-73—Dallas and Lynch—Inderjee Naronjee and another v Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and P. Cawasjee.
746-73—Chalk and Turner—Jaithanund Chailaram v Mirzabai, widow, and another—No appearance.
749-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sittaram Hurridas v Joomucram Doolubram—No appearance.
768-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit v Wishwanath Ramcrishna—No appearance.
774-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Merwanjee Framjee Panday v Ardasir Jehangir Framjee—No appearance.
776-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kesowjee Toolsidas and others v Jeevundas Bhowandas—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

963-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Advocate-General at the relation of Dhunjee Raghoo, &c. v Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.
665-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Succaram Narayen v Chintoba Purshotum—Tyabjee and Sayani.
606-72—A. Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Meya bin Abdoojee, &c. v Moteeram Sobhagram.
32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chotoo Meya Mahomed, &c. v Moteeram Sobhagram.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOT.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nanivahoo, widow v Shamjee Ramjee and another.

SHORT CAUSES.

276-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thaverdas Khemchund v Lallchund Meghjee and another—No appearance.
376-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v Cawasjee Cooverjee—No appearance.
558-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jamsetjee Nowrojee v Dossibai, widow—No appearance.
607-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolsidas Dhunjee v Lucoo Tejpall and others—No appearance.
644-73—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Fatimabai, widow v Cassum Abdool Gunney—No appearance.
715-73—In person—Soorjee Dewjee v Sha Mowjee Valjee—No appearance.
754-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir Charles Forbes and others v Mariambai, widow, and others—No appearance.
766-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cassum Hajee Mitha v Motilall Sewlall—No appearance.
775-73—In person—Morarjee Poonja v Burjorjee Nowrojee—No appearance.
778-73—M M Munshi—Ebjee Vieram v Ruttonvahoo and others—No appearance.

FOR JUDGMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancooverbai, widow v Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Succaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandibhoy.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v Hannabaee Alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolamon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

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SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B.I. S. N. Co's CASHMERE, 676 tons, Commander F. Cotton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee via Kutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. McIver and servant, and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE ship MISTRESS OF THE SEAS, 1744 tons, Captain W. Armstrong, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (June 26th), with a cargo of 2373 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE S. S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. MacNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. J. B. DeSouza, a gentleman, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Jacobs, Mrs. R. B. Ally, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. Mansoor, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SHAMROCK, 660 tons, Captain A. Leland, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from New York (July 22nd), with a cargo of 7 cases merchandise, 800 barrels rosin, 11,000 cases refined oil, 130 cases tobacco, 50 barrels flour, and 17,335 boards. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. ASIA, 1,139 tons, Captain W. S. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (November 20th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain McKinnon, Mr. J. McKinnon, Mr. McCall Smith, Rev. Mr. Walker, Col. Peyton, Col. Davidson, Captain Mander, Mr. N. Dorabjee, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, eighty-four deck passengers, two horses, and one dog.

LIEUTENANT ENGLAND'S DEFENCE.

ON Saturday last, the Court Martial on Lieutenant England, of the 9th Brigade, R. A., re-assembled at the mess-house of the Royal Artillery, Colaba, Colonel Bond, R. A., presiding. Lieut-Colonel Maude acted as Deputy-Judge Advocate to the Court. Lieut-Colonel Spurway, Commanding the Artillery in Sind, prosecuted, and Mr. Leslie Crawford (of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Boevey, solicitors,) appeared as the prisoner's friend.

At the request of the prisoner, the evidence of Colonel Spurway, given at the last sitting, was read over, and it was then continued as follows:—

Did the bill mentioned in your last answer accompany the letter exhibit E?—I don't think it did; it came soon after. I am not certain at this distance of time.

Prisoner handed in an exhibit saying that it closed his case. The exhibit was a summons from the District Court of Kurrachee in a case in which one Amirchund Ruttonchund sued him to recover Rs. 906-8 on a bond dated the 29th December 1871, executed at Deesa.

Prisoner then read his final address to the Court upon the whole case, which was as follows:—

Mr. President and Members of this Honourable Court,—It is my wish, before proceeding to lay before you my defence to the serious charges upon which I am arraigned, to express to you my deep sense of the forbearance which I have received at your hands throughout a very prolonged, and, as it must have been to you, tedious enquiry. The Court will, I am quite sure, acquit me of any intention to make unnecessary objections.

I would desire, as far as possible, to explain to the Court my motives in raising various points which, I am aware, may have seemed scarcely necessary (to those unacquainted with the facts, except as slowly elicited in the course of the trial,) and the consideration and discussions which of necessity involved considerable delay in the proceedings.

This explanation will, I believe, best appear as I proceed hereafter to draw the Court's attention to the charges *seriatim*. There is one point, however, which is wholly unconnected with the merits of the case. I refer to my request, made shortly after the commencement of the trial, that the Court would prohibit the daily publication of the proceedings during the trial, which request, as the Court will remember, I again renewed at a later stage. My reasons for objecting to such publication there can be no harm in my now stating, although I respectfully declined to give them, when called upon to do so, by the Court; believing, as I did, and still do, that it was a matter of right, and not one of indulgence for which it was necessary that I should give reasons. The authority to which I directed the Court's attention on this point (Manual on Military Law, by Pipon, page 49,) stands good, I believe, to the present day; the Court saw no objection to the publication of the proceedings, and declined, as of course they had every right to do, to refer me to any more recent authority than the one quoted by me. I have reason however to believe, that the authority upon which the Court relied was that pointed out to Mr. Crawford by the learned Deputy Judge Advocate (Clode's Military and Martial Law, page 122, para. 40.) I have only to submit to the Court, with reference to this, that the paragraph in question, if fairly read, supports my objection. The effect of that paragraph is merely to show that the Court has the power, which the rule in question directs that it shall exercise, through the president, of forbidding the publication of the proceedings, until the termination of the trial. My reasons for objecting were these. A number of witnesses were to be called by the prosecution, some of them natives, and, without making any imputation whatever upon the witnesses, I think I may fairly say that the perusal or hearing from others of the evidence previously given might well be calculated, indirectly, to influence a witness in his manner of giving evidence, especially where, as was the case here, they were to be examined regarding similar though not the same circumstances.

My other reason was one which will not I, think, be considered unnatural, namely, my strong disinclination that the public and my friends should receive, piece-meal, the evidence against me, without being acquainted at the same time with my defence.

It will now be necessary for me to consider the evidence for the prosecution, and how far, if at all, any case has been made out against me. The first, second, fourth, and fifth instances of the first charge, are in respect of cheques on Messrs. King, King & Co., and I would first make some general observations upon my dealings with that firm, at whose hands I would here remark that I have always experienced the utmost kindness and consideration. Now the manner in which these charges are framed would lead one to believe that I had never had any dealings or accounts with Messrs. King, King & Co. The Court is however aware, from the evidence of Mr. Saunders, how in the month of June 1872 I opened an account with that firm, with a letter of credit on Cox & Co., dated 31st May 1872 (exhibit T); of the arrangement under which Messrs. King, King & Co. were to credit, and did credit, me with the proceeds of a monthly draft on Cox & Co. for £7; how my account was supplemented from time to time by occasional drafts on Cox & Co., in addition to the monthly £7; and how I have continued from that time (June 1872) to the present to have an account with Messrs. King, King & Co. Mr. Saunders has also proved conclusively that on various occasions my account with his firm was considerably overdrawn, though it is true he stated that such overdrafts were made under special arrangements. If the amount was to be considerable I shall now show to the Court that Mr. Mr. Saunders' evidence, alone, completely acquits me of the instances first, second, fourth, and fifth, and in doing so I will proceed to these instances in detail, and think it will be convenient to refer to the third instance, with which Messrs. King, King & Co. have no connection, afterwards.

The first and second instances are exactly alike, with the exception of the dates of the cheques. The first instance charges me with having at Deesa, on or about the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, given to Trebhohun Hemchund Bunia, in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque for Rs. 70, on Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, payable on demand, well knowing at the time I gave the cheque that I had no assets with Messrs. King, King & Co. to meet it, and that I was not authorised to draw on them. The second instance charges me in precisely similar terms with reference to another cheque for Rs. 70 on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. In the first place, I submit that on the face of the cheques themselves, which have been recorded as exhibits I and J, these charges are not sustainable. The Court will find, on referring to the cheque dated the first March (exhibit I), that Messrs. King, King & Co.'s memo. attached to it is in these words, "not sufficient funds in hand to meet this cheque," and is dated fifth March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. These words surely imply, and Mr. Saunders' evidence has proved, that the firm had some funds of mine in hand on the 5th March. How then can it be said that I knew at the time I gave the cheque that I had no assets to meet it and was not authorized to draw? With regard to the cheque dated 1st April (exhibit J) the Court will find from Messrs. King, King & Co.'s memo. attached to it, that it was not refused payment until the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, close upon three months after it should have been presented. I think, therefore, that I am justified in saying that upon the face of the cheques themselves the charges fail. Evidence was, however, called for the prosecution, which I confidently submit established beyond a shadow of doubt my innocence in respect of these instances. Trebhohun Hemchund has told the Court how these cheques, together with six others, for rupees seventy each, were given to him by me on the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in settlement of a decree which he had obtained against me; the arrangement being that he should present the cheques monthly as they fell due. I am able to fix the date, upon which they were given, as the twenty-seventh August, for at the time of giving the eight cheques I endorsed on each of them a memo. of the date on which they were issued similar to that which the Court will find in exhibits I and J. Trebhohun has also stated, that the first six cheques, which were dated respectively first September, first October, first November, and first December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and first January and first February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, were duly paid on presentation. Now I would ask the Court to bear in mind Mr. Saunders' evidence, in which he proves that every month his firm sent me a draft on Cox and Co. for £7, which was to be credited to my account early in the month, and I would also draw attention to Messrs. King, King and Co.'s account current dated first January and seventeenth May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and (recorded respectively as exhibits P1 and M.)—P1 is Messrs. King, King and Co.'s account current from the time when my dealings with them commenced up to 1st January 1873. From this the Court will find that I am credited with £7 in July, August, September, November and December, but that the £7 for October is omitted. M is the account current for the early part of 1873, from which it will be seen that I am not credited with £7 in January, but am credited with two cheques for £7 each in February and also with two cheques for £7 each in March; the extra cheque in February is that for the month of January, and the extra cheque in March is that which was omitted from October of the previous year. These accounts therefore show that sometimes, owing no doubt to my being on the move or to some oversight on my part, two of my monthly cheques were credited to me in the same month. Looking then to the fact that at the time these cheques were given, an arrangement was actually in existence under which I was each month to be credited by King, King and Co. with a sum more than sufficient to cover the monthly cheques. I do think I may ask the Court to believe that they were given in all honesty. As to the first cheque (exhibit I), dated first March, the Court will observe that had it not been for the omission (attributable no doubt to my own carelessness) to have the cheque of a former month (I believe the month of October 1872) returned to King, King and Co. and credited my account, would on the fifth March, the date when the cheque was presented, have been in a better position to the extent of £7, equivalent to Rs. 71, and the cheque would in consequence have been paid. The cheque (exhibit J) having been kept for three months after it was due, and before presentment, it cannot be necessary to say many words regarding its dishonour. The Court will find from exhibits M and N that several cheques of mine, aggregating considerably more than seventy rupees, were paid between the first of April and the thirtieth of June. An attempt was made by the prosecution to show that the cheque, although refused payment on thirtieth June, was in fact presented at an earlier date. This however entirely failed, Mr. Saunders having proved that his firm never refused payment of a cheque without attaching a memo. I was never intimately acquainted with the state of my accounts, and fully believed until September last when these charges were brought against me in Kurrachee, that the cheques in question had been paid long before.

I will now proceed to the fourth instance of the first charge, leaving the third instance to be considered afterwards. The fourth instance charges me with having at Deesa, "on or about the month of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, given to Sowcar Nowlajee, in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque for Rs. 875 on Messrs King, King and Co., Bombay, payable on the 1st of May 1873, well knowing at the time I gave the cheque that I had no assets with Messrs. King, King and Co. to meet, and that I was not authorised to draw on them." I wish it to be distinctly clear to the Court that I do not for one moment deny that I signed the cheque for Rs. 875, as well as the others, in respect of which I am charged. I had no such object as that in view when I cross-examined Mr. Saunders with reference to his knowledge of my handwriting, and with reference to the possibility of Messrs. King King and Co.'s memo. having been originally pinned to some other paper. Mr. Saunders however was called by the prosecution as a witness to my handwriting, as also to the fact of the cheque for Rs. 875 having been presented; and I felt it right to show that he could give no legal evidence either on the one point or the other. My first dealings with Sowcar Nowlajee were in December 1871, when I obtained a loan from him, or rather from Bhikondass, who, the Court has heard, died some time ago. This by the time I left Deesa in January last, was enormously increased by the exorbitant interest which it bore. The Court will find from exhibits W and X., which are letters dated respectively the tenth and nineteenth of November 1872, addressed by Nowlajee to Messrs. Remington and Co., that Nowlajee was, before the cheque was given, already in communication with those gentlemen regarding the settlement of his claim. Messrs. Remington and Co. had in fact for some months been using their kind efforts on my behalf, to effect a settlement of my affairs, which was delayed by my inability to place them in possession of accurate information on the subject. On my leaving Dees in January, Nowlajee pressed me for some further acknowledgement or security for the amount he claimed, pending the settlement of it by Messrs. Remington and Co. I told him that I had an account with King King and Co., but that I had very little, if any, funds with them. At his own suggestion and pressing solicitation however I gave him a cheque on King, King and Co., which it was believed by both of us would never be used as it dated nearly four months after it was given; by which time I felt confident that my debts would have been satisfactorily arranged. At the time I gave him the cheque he retained my bond for the amount as well. There was no dishonesty whatever in my motives both parties were fully aware of how the matter stood, and that there were not sufficient funds to meet the cheque, and my own view of it certainly was, as I have already stated, that the cheque never would be used, and that even supposing Nowlajee should not have been paid, and should insist on having his money when the cheque fell due, he would communicate with me so as to enable me to make a special arrangement with King King & Co. to meet the cheque similar to those spoken of by Mr. Saunders. I submit that the fact of Nowlajee retaining possession of my bond confirms my statement that the matter was not looked upon either by Nowlajee or myself as finally settled when I gave him the cheque. And I would here refer the Court to the answer given by Mr. Saunders to a question which was pressed upon him by the prosecution, although I objected to it as having been previously answered. Mr. Saunders was asked by the prosecutor—"Then he (meaning myself) was not authorised to draw this cheque for rupees 875?" Mr. Saunder's reply after the Court had disallowed my objection was this:—"I have already stated that he never asked for authority to draw this or any particular cheque he used to arrange for overdrawing his account, and pass cheques to the extent of the permitted overdraws on the 1st May 1873; he had not arranged to overdraw for rupees 875, consequently this cheque was returned."

This answer surely implies that had I made such a special arrangement with regard to this cheque, Messrs. King, King & Co. would have felt no difficulty in honoring it. I will now explain how it was that I did not make any such arrangement shortly before the cheque fell due. Finding that my affairs were still unsettled, I wrote to Nowlajee, begging him not to present the cheque, and stating that I would endeavour to make some other arrangement which would be satisfactory to him. To this letter I received no reply, and it was not until the matter was brought to my notice by my commanding officer that I was aware that the cheque had ever been presented.

In this case as also in the cases of several others of the charges, I have been placed in an unfortunate position from the fact of the wrong man having been called by the prosecution to prove the charges; which has deprived me of the opportunity of cross-examining the witness so as to elicit from him the actual circumstances. The object of my cross-examination of Nowlajee as to the circumstances and time when the cheque was given, was merely to show that he could not know anything of them. He could prove nothing but that he sent the cheque to Bombay and received it back unpaid. He also stated that he obtained a decree in the District Court at Kurrachee upon the cheque, but in cross-examination he admitted that he filed the suit upon the bond and cheque. He did in point of fact sue me simply on the bond, as will appear to the Court from the duplicate summons which was put in by me (exhibit 21). This fact again of his suing me on the bond and not on the cheque, shows, as I submit, that the bond was not considered as settled when the cheque was given. Nowlajee in fact relied upon the bond, and not upon the cheque. Nowlajee admitted that his brother always communicated with me, and this transaction was entirely between myself and his brother. This being so I submit that I am entitled to ask the Court to accept any statement as true, and upon it they will, I am convinced, acquit me of dishonorable conduct.

The next instance which I propose to to consider is the last of those regarding cheques on King, King and Co. the fifth instance, in which I am charged with "having at Deesa, on or about the tenth day of January 1873, given to Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, in payment of a debt due to him, a cheque on Messrs. King, King and Co. for Rs. 100, payable on demand, well knowing at the time I gave the cheque, that I had no assets with Messrs. King, King and Co. to meet it, and that I was not authorised to draw on them." With reference to this instance I venture to submit to the Court that as in the case of the first and second instances, so in in this case, the prosecution so far from having proved anything against me has conclusively established my innocence. I feel that it can hardly be necessary for me to do more than draw the Court's attention to the evidence of Mr. Saunders regarding this cheque (exhibit C). It will be seen that the memo. of King, King and Co. attached to the cheque is dated 16th April 1873, whereas the cheque itself is dated the 10th of January 1873. Mr. Saunders in cross-examination by myself explained that 16th April was the date to which he referred when he said that "the firm had no funds," and that I had at that time fully drawn up to the amount permitted me; and in answer to a question by the Court he stated that "I had no funds on the 10th January 1873, but that there was a probability that the cheque would have been paid had it been presented then, because I had not at that time drawn up to the full extent which King, King and Co. had permitted me to draw."

This I submit is amply sufficient to show that my motives were not dishonorable. It is true the witness Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, who it will be remembered, is the manager of the business in Bombay, stated that he had presented the cheque before the 16th April and produced another memo. dated 13th February (exhibit L1). This however in no way weakens the force of the above remarks, as it will be observed that this latter date is more than a month later than the date of the cheque.

I will only add that at the time I gave this cheque I certainly believed that it would be cashed, and had it been presented at once, it no doubt would have been. I believe that I have now satisfactorily answered the first, second, fourth and fifth instances of the first charge, and I will now turn to the third, sixth, and seventh instances, which, it will be remembered, are in respect of cheques upon the New Bank of Bombay and its Poona branch. The third instance charges me with "having at Poona on or about the sixteenth of February 1871 given to Shroff Mungneeram Hazareemull in payment of a debt due to him an order upon the New Bank of Bombay Poona Branch for Rs. 250 payable on demand, well knowing at the time that I had no assets in the branch bank to answer my order, and that I was not authorised to draw upon the bank." I shou'd state in the first place, that I was not in Poona in February 1871. I left that place about the middle of November 1870, having been ordered away suddenly to accompany a battery to Neemuch to take the place of Lieutenant Burnett, 18th Brigade, who died suddenly of cholera at Loonee. My orders were to return to Poona from Neemuch. I had at that time an account with Messrs. Cox and Co., and as I thought it would be more convenient to me on my return to Poona to have an account with the bank there rather than in England, I wrote to Messrs. Cox and Co. immediately before my departure from Poona, requesting them to open an account for me in the Poona branch bank with the balance which they then held to my credit. Mungneeram Hazareemull was the regimental shroff who accompanied the battery on the march to Neemuch, and from him I from time to time obtained such small sums as I required on the way. The witness, Anoopchund Banachund, produced an acknowledgment for Rs. 235 given at Jowra. This was given in settlement of a number of smaller acknowledgments. We arrived at Neemuch about the 6th January and remained there four days. Whilst there I gave the shroff the cheque in question for Rs. 250 (which included the Rs. 235 acknowledged at Jowra, dating it, however, about six weeks later, namely 16th February 1871, as I believed that by that time an account would have been opened by Cox and Co. at the Poona branch, and that I should myself be back in Poona. In accordance with my orders I started to return to Poona, but at Mhow received a telegram ordering me to proceed to Ahmedabad, and I have never since been in Poona I remained at Mhow about five days, and whilst I was there, I wrote to Mugneeram, requesting him not to present the cheque until he heard further from me, as I was not returning to Poona myself and had not heard from Cox and Co. whether they had opened an account for me as requested. From this time until the end of March, owing to my continual movements, I received no letters whatever, as they were following me from place to place. Whether it was with the letters which I then received I cannot now recollect, but either then or shortly afterwards I did receive a letter from the shroff informing me that the cheque had been presented and dishonoured. The Court will remember that the witness who answered to the name of Mugneeram Hazareemull turned out to be merely a partner of the man with whom I had dealings, and the utmost he was able to prove was that he received the cheque from his partner and presented it at the Poona branch of the New Bank of Bombay in March 1871, and that in May of the present year, and not before, he wrote to me on the subject. My reply to this letter dated 7th June is recorded as exhibit R. Now I submit to the Court that these facts could hardly be explained unless my statement were true. Why should Mugneeram have retained the cheque until March and have subsequently waited upwards of two years before communicating with me unless it were that having received my letter written from Mhow he did not wish me to know that he had presented the cheque contrary to my request? I have stated as nearly as I can recollect all the circumstances in detail connected with the giving of this cheque; but here again, for the reason already given, I was unable to elicit them from the witness called by the prosecution, and I most respectfully venture to submit that the prosecution having failed to prove more than the bare fact that the cheque was given and was not paid, the Court will give credence to my statement, and will not assume that simply because my cheque was dishonoured there can be no explanation to justify my conduct as a gentleman. I have had some doubts whether it was essential that I should obtain evidence from England to prove my statement as to my instructions to Messrs. Cox and Co. This would however be a matter of great difficulty; and I am advised that the Court cannot assume in the absence of evidence to the contrary that such statement is otherwise than strictly true. I now come to the sixth and seventh instances, and as to these I feel some difficulty, as there are circumstances connected with them regarding which I have but a very imperfect recollection. The Parsee at Deesa with whom I had dealings is dead, and this I consider to be one of the most unfortunate circumstances that could have befallen me.

The great difficulty that I feel is this, that I cannot account for the fact of my having drawn one of the cheques, namely, that dated 30th April 1872 for rupees 100 (exhibit P) on the New Bank of Bombay, whilst the other dated 15th May 1872 for Rs. 150 (exhibit Q) was drawn on the Poona branch. My intention was, I feel no doubt, to have drawn both these cheques on the head-office in Bombay, my reason for doing which I shall presently explain.

If my memory serves me right, these cheques were both given at the same time to Dadabhoy, who managed the business of Merwanjee Rustomjee at Deesa. As to this however I cannot feel certain, though I have taxed my memory to the utmost. Were Dadabhoy alive I am convinced that he would have been able to throw more light on the subject, and it is a matter of the greatest regret to me that his evidence could not be taken.

One circumstance that confirms me strongly in my impression that the cheques were given at the same time is this: had the first cheque for Rs. 100 been dishonoured, before the second cheque was given (as it would have been, had they been given separately), it is hardly to be supposed either that I should have given or that Dadabhoy would have accepted another cheque for a larger amount upon the same bank in its Poona branch. Another circumstance to which I would draw the Court's attention is this, that the second cheque (exhibit Q) bears on it nothing to show that it was ever presented for payment, and I feel convinced that it never was in fact presented. The prosecution entirely failed to prove presentation by means of the officers of the Bank. Dadabhoy had this cheque together with others placed in his hands. He said he presented them, but it is evident from his evidence that the cheques as to presentation of which he had the clearest recollection were the cheque (exhibit P) which was sent to Poona, and the cheque on King, King and Co. Of course I do not rely much upon the non-presentation of the cheque, but I call the Court's attention to it as seeming to indicate that there is something with reference to these cheques which does not appear on the evidence. As to the cheque (exhibit P) I am at a loss to understand why it was sent to Poona for collection at all, as it does not purport to be drawn on the Poona branch. All that I am now able to state with certainty is that both cheques were given in perfect good faith. I have already told the Court how, when leaving Poona in November 1870 and when I expected to return there, I wrote to Cox and Co. to open an account for me at the Poona branch, and how in consequence of an alteration in my orders I did not return to Poona. The Court is aware that Cox and Co. did not account for me at the Poona branch in 1870, and I believe that they stated to me that the reason for their not having done so was that the balance to my credit was so small that it was not worth while at that time to open such account. I have unfortunately not kept this or any of Cox and Co.'s letters to me, except that which accompanied their letters of credit, and which was recorded as exhibit U, being their authority to me to draw on them for the monthly £7. Some time afterwards, feeling the inconvenience of not having an account in India, I again addressed Messrs. Cox and Co. on several occasions, I believe, at the end of 1871, and early in one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Once I am certain in the latter year requesting them to remit my balance to the New Bank of Bombay, not the Poona branch, as the Court is aware that by this time I was removed from Poona. Instead of remitting my balance to the Bank the Court has seen that Cox & Co. sent it to me direct by means of an open letter of credit dated 31st of May 1872 (exhibit T), leaving it to me to open my account where I pleased. The reason why I negotiated this letter through Messrs. King, King and Co. and requested them to act as my agents in this country was, I believe, that a number of officers in my brigade also had accounts with that firm, and that I thought it would be more convenient to ask gentlemen, who I knew would act as my general agents, to keep my accounts rather than a bank. That Dadabhoy himself did not feel aggrieved at the circumstance of my cheques (P and Q) not having been paid is, I submit, perfectly clear from the fact of his not having even alluded to them when writing to Major Purvis in February, March, and July last. I allude to this merely as confirming the truth of my story, and as it corroborates my belief that there was some arrangement with him which I cannot now recollect.

As to these two cheques, therefore, the matter stands shortly. To the best of my recollection and belief they were both given at the same time to Dadabhoy, and were intended to be both upon the head office of the New Bank of Bombay, the reason of their being dated on different days probably being that I was not certain as to the amount of my balance with Cox and Co. and consequently as to the amount which had, as I thought, been paid in to my credit at the New Bank of Bombay, and I therefore made the cheque (exhibit Q) payable a fortnight later to enable me to arrange for its being met. Finding from Dadabhoy that the first cheque (exhibit P) was not honoured and that no account had been opened for me, I must have made other arrangements with him as to both of them. The Court will understand that this is to some extent only my belief, for my recollection fails me on various points connected with these two cheques. This view of the case is, however, as I submit, strongly borne out by the fact of Dadabhoy not having mentioned these cheques when writing to Major Purvis to complain regarding the other cheques.

I now proceed to the second charge of "having falsely stated in a letter dated Kurrachee, the 27th day of February 1873, to the address of the officer commanding B 9th Brigade R. A., that I had remitted money to Deesa to liquidate a debt of Rs. 392-7-5 or thereabouts due to Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee and to pay the amount of a cheque for Rs. 100, which I had given to the said Merwanjee Rustomjee, and which had been dishonoured and refused payment, well knowing at the time that such statement was false, and that no money had been remitted by me up to the date of my letter, viz. 27th February 1873, to pay the debts I owed to the aforesaid Merwanjee Rustomjee." I have no hesitation whatever in submitting to the Court that this charge should have been at once withdrawn, after the evidence of the prosecutor himself. The charge is most incorrectly, and I may say unfairly, framed; and I must ask the Court to refer very particularly to the exhibit, E, D. 1, and E 1, the last being the letter upon which I am charged. The letter E, dated 21st February 1873, is from Merwanjee Rustomjee to Major Purvis, and brings to his notice the fact of the dishonour of the cheque for Rs. 100 (exhibit C1) and concludes with a petition to Major Purvis to use his influence to obtain payment of the cheque "together with a small account" which I had promised to pay through Major McCausland. Exhibit D 1, dated 26th February 1873, does nothing more so far as this charge is concerned than to forward the letter (exhibit E) to me for explanation. The letter dated 27th February 1873 (exhibit E 1) is my reply in which I state my regret at having through an oversight given a cheque for a sum larger than my balance, and further states "I have remitted to Deesa money to liquidate both this and the bill alluded to." Where the prosecution have got the figures 392-7-5 from, I am at a loss to understand; certainly not one word is said in these letters regarding that sum. For the purposes of the present charge it is unnecessary for me to refer to the dishonoured cheque for Rs. 100, which I have already considered in my answer to the fifteenth instance of the first charge. The only questions are whether on the date of my letter I had remitted a hoondee to Merwanjee Rustomjee for Rs. 150 and what Merwanjee Rustomjee referred to in exhibit E. as the small account which I had promised to pay through Major McCausland, and what I referred to in exhibit E 1, as the bill alluded to.

As to the fact of the hoondee having been sent I am able fortunately to refer the Court to documentary evidence. The prosecutor has produced the certificate of Joosub Abdoola as to his having given me a hoondee for Rs. 150 (exhibit N. 1.) and in addition to this there is the letter from Merwanjee Rustomjee himself to Major Purvis (exhibit F 1), in which he says "and on his (meaning my) arrival in Kurrachee he sent me a hoondee for rupees (150) one hundred and fifty on one of the Boras in Deesa, which on presentation I was told that no intimation had been "received of the transaction." These documents put it beyond all doubt that I did send a hoondee, the only thing which does not appear from them being the date upon which it was sent. The certificate shows that it had been sent prior to 3rd April 1873, but the letter speaks of it as a past occurrence on the 26th March, and states that it was sent on my arrival in Kurrachee, which was in the end of January. It is therefore certain from these exhibits that it must have been sent somewhere about the time of my letter—I positively state that it had been sent at the time my letter was written, and there is not one tittle of evidence to the contrary. On the other hand, the evidence so far as it goes entirely bears me out, And here it will be well for me to refer to the circumstances under which the certificate of Joosub Abdoola (exhibit N 1) was obtained by me and given to the prosecutor.

Major Purvis has stated that I was sent for to the Colonel's office. I was there told by Lieut.-Col. Spurway that I had not sent the "money" to Deesa as I promised. I told him I had sent Rs. 150 and that I was prepared to satisfy him that I had done so. He most certainly gave me to understand that if I showed him I had sent that money he would be satisfied. I thereupon procured and gave him the certificate.

With regard to the non-payment of the hoondee which I sent no responsibility whatever rests with me. I purchased it from Joosub Abdoola on the 26th or 27th February, and have no knowledge as to why it was not paid. After learning, however, that it had not been paid I made Joosub Abdoola give me in lieu of it a Treasury order for Rs. 150, which I sent to Merwanjee Rustomjee and which is the amount shown in their bill (exhibit M 1) to my credit in May.

The fact of the sending of the hoondee being as I submit established, I shall now show to the Court what it was sent for and what the "small account" referred to in Merwanjee's letter (exhibit E) and the "bill alluded to" in my letter are, and in doing so I shall make it clear that the statement in my letter was and is true.

I will ask the Court to refer to exhibits G 1 and M 1. The former is a bill of Merwanjee Rustomjee's dated 26th March 1873 and was produced and put in by the prosecution. The latter is a bill dated 12th August 1873 and was put in by me—it is a bill which was forwarded by Merwanjee to Messrs. Remington and Co. Now the Court will find that each of these bills commences with a sum being the amount due up to 31st December 1872. There is a discrepancy between the amount in these two bills which is no doubt owing to some mistake of Merwanjee Rustomjee's. The fact however remains that each of these bills starts with a balance adjusted to 31st December 1872.

I would now ask the Court to note that the next item in each of the bills is the sum of Rs. 48 3-4, which is for goods supplied in January 1873. The arrangement between Merwanjee Rustomjee or rather Dadabhoy, who managed his business at Deesa, and myself, was that the balance due up to 31st December 1872 should be paid off by myself by instalments as quickly as possible, but the Rs. 48-3-4 was quite a separate matter, and Dadabhoy knowing that I was about to leave Deesa wished me to settle in cash when the goods were taken. This was, however, inconvenient to me, and I promised Dadabhoy that I would send the amount through Major McCausland to him. It was my intention to remit some other monies, thus settling this small account and keeping it distinct from the balance due to end of 1872, which was to be settled by instalments as aforesaid if it were not paid by Remington and Co. The Rs. 100 cheque was given in payment of the first instalment of the balance due to 31st of December 1872. This cheque having been dishonoured, Dadabhoy sent the letter dated 21st February (exhibit E), and there is no question at all as to what he referred to as the small account. It was the account for January 1873—Rs. 48-3-4. Why the prosecution should have assumed that the "small account" meant the whole of the balance due by me, I am unable to say, but I submit to the Court that it is on the face of it improbable that Dadabhoy would refer to a sum of nearly Rs. 400 as a small account. He does not appear to treat it as such, for at the end of his letter (exhibit F, 1) in which he speaks distinctly of the whole amount due to him, he threatens proceedings, owing to the many pressing demands made von him for money; and here in support of my statement that the Rs. 48-3-4 was quite distinct and was the amount referred to by Dadabhoy as the "small account," I beg leave to refer to the point upon which it was my desire to examine the prosecutor, but upon which the Court would not allow my questions to be put. I mean as to the alterations in the charges. The Court objected to my questions on this point as irrelevant, but I certainly did hope that after the explanation I handed in, that I should have been allowed to put those questions. The Court, however, still saw fit to disallow them, and I am therefore compelled to bring to notice in this address the facts which I should much have preferred appearing as evidence. That they are relevant facts I think the Court will see as I proceed.

In the first set of charges which were furnished to me, the 5th instance charged me with giving a cheque for Rs. 48 or thereabouts, and the second charge expressly referred to that sum of Rs. 48 or thereabouts. Now from this it is, I submit, perfectly clear that the prosecutor, and whoever framed the charges, treated that sum of Rs. 48-3-4 as a distinct debt from the balance adjusted to 31st December 1872. Otherwise how is it that this sum comes so prominently forward. They were in fact two entirely distinct and separate debts, and the arrangements as to each of them were, as I have already shown, quite distinct. The balance to the end of 1872 was to be paid by instalments (of which the Rs. 100 cheque was intended as the first), while the Rs. 48-3-4 was promised by me to be settled by a remittance through Major McCausland. I submit that I have now shown that at the date of my letter I had sent a hoondee for Rs. 150; that hoondee was sufficient to cover the cheque for Rs. 100 and the small account mentioned by Merwanjee Rustomjee, and that it necessarily follows that my statement is true and that this charge fails. It can hardly be necessary for me to endeavour to trace out the meaning of the prosecutor in his answer to my question as to whether he had any reason to doubt that the Rs. 48-3-4 was the small bill alluded to, or to show the fallacy of his reasoning. I cannot myself follow his meaning, and I think the Court will agree with me that he has at any rate given no reason, however strongly may be his impression. Finally, I submit to the Court that the third instance of the first charge entirely fails on the case for the prosecution, and upon the remaining instance I think the Court will be disposed to accept my explanations, which I submit are reasonable ones, and which have not been in any way shaken by the evidence adduced by the prosecution. I need not, I believe, express my conviction that the minds of the Court will not even unconsciously be influenced in the slightest degree by anything to my prejudice which is not strictly relevant to the charges upon which I am arraigned, and is not warranted by the evidence adduced at this trial. I would beg the Court to endeavour to realize my position. You have heard from Major McCausland of my carelessness and how he who knows me well attributes my present troubles to this characteristic. Imprudent I have been in the extreme, as I now see, but dishonourable in motive, never. The Court will, I am sure, bear in mind that I was not conversant with accounts, and was perhaps culpably careless regarding them, and for this I have suffered severely, and have learned a lesson which I shall never forget. I now leave my case confidently in the hands of a Court who will, I am sure, deal with it in all justice.

I have not been able to obtain the attendance of Joosub Abdoola by serving him with the summons.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Advices from Bermuda give an account of the wonderful escape from almost certain death of a petty officer of H.M.S. Seagull, named Lock. During the passage from Ascension, and in the midst of a heavy squall, orders were given to shorten sail, when Lock, a fine young fellow, and very popular with the crew, was thrown by a lurch of the ship from the top-gallant yard into the sea, a distance of 80ft. The alarm was given, the engines stopped, the lifebuoy let go, and the boat lowered, but it was thought to be a forlorn hope, and after twenty minutes had elapsed a gun was fired to recall the boat, which returned and was duly hoisted up. Lock was known to be a strong swimmer, but more out of respect for the poor fellow, whom all regarded as gone for ever than with any hope of saving him, the ship lay to fully an hour after the accident. As the crew were gloomily peering over the bulwarks into the black waters a faint cry was distinctly heard right head, and then arose such a cheer as only British tars can give. The boat was again lowered with wild haste, and from its crew presently came up, loud above the whistling wind, a shout of joy. In five minutes more Lock stood upon the deck. He burst into tears, and, adds our informant, we all stood around viewing him as one verily risen from the grave.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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HIGH COURT.—15th December.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

IN THE GOODS OF RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, DECEASED.

This was an application for letters of administration to the estate of the deceased, which was said to be of the value of from three and a half to four lacs of rupees. Caveats had been filed by the mother, sister, and other relatives of the deceased; and the application of the widow for letters of administration was strongly contested. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the applicant, Heerbaee, the widow of the deceased. The Advocate-General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for Gorebaee, the mother of the deceased, and Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for Rahimutbaee, the sister of the deceased. Mr. Mayhew instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy and other relatives.

Mr. Ferguson stated that this was an application by the widow, Heerbaee, for letters of administration to the estate of her deceased husband, the son of the celebrated character, Alloo Parroo, who on the 9th October 1844 was convicted and sentenced by the late Supreme Court for being accessory before the fact to the burning of the ship Belvidere, and the whole of whose property and estate were forfeited to Government. On his death on the 12th March 1854 his son Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and his widow Gorebaee, filed a suit against Government to recover the whole of the freehold property. Accordingly, in 1856 and 1857, consequent upon a number of Government resolutions passed on the subject, the property was made over by Government to the son and the widow, who gave a receipt for it.

The Judge—I have only to see who is entitled to the letters of administration. I have nothing to do with who is entitled to the property.

Mr. Ferguson said if that was his Lordship's opinion he need not go into minute particulars of claim. Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, upon his death, left his widow, his mother, and his sister as the next of kin; and it was clear that the widow was entitled to letters of administration. The parties were Khojahs and were guided by Hindu law and by custom, as would be alleged for the other side. The property was of considerable value, amounting, as the applicant said, to three lacs and a half, and, as Gorebaee said, to four lacs of rupees.

The Judge—You must prove that you are the widow and entitled to the letters of administration.

Mr. Furguson—We will prove that not only we are entitled to the letters of administration, but to the whole of the property.

The Judge—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Ferguson said that, in that case, there must be a seperate suit to prove the title to the property. Rahimbhoy died on the 20th December 1870, and on the 30th June 1871 Heerbaee applied for letters of administration. In August 1871 Gorebaee, the mother, and Rahimatbaee, the sister, filed their caveats in August 1871, and June 1872, Mr. Mayhew's clients filed their caveats. The mother and sister interposed considerable delay, since during the whole time the property had been solely in their hands. They ill-treated Heerbaee, so much so that, at one time, her life was in danger, and she was told by her medical adviser not to go to their house again. In every case in which a Khojah died intestate, letters of administration had been granted by the court to the widow. The learned counsel had searched through the whole of the ecclesiastical register and found that this was the case. Mr. Ferguson cited several cases in which letters of administration had been granted to the widows of Khojahs who died intestate, and never to the mother. In all those cases the court held that the widow was entitled to letters of administration unless extreme youth, levity of conduct, or probable mismanagement of the property could be proved against her. Now, in this case, Gorebaee and Rahimutbaee, backed by the Khojah community, set up a custom that the mother was entitled to the use and enjoyment of the property. The pretence was also put forward that the property belonged to the widow, the mother, and the sister in three portions.

There were voluminous affidavits filed as to the question of custom above referred to; and with these, which set up the titles of the respective parties, the court was occupied during the rest of the day.

(Before Mr. Justice Marriot.)

NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE ESSA AND OTHERS V. SALLY MAHOMED HAJEE ELIAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) moved for a rule *nisi* calling on the defendants to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of an order made by Mr. Justice Green on the 13th October last. That order called on the defendants to show cause within four days why they should not be restrained from intermeddling with a trust estate, or from receiving and collecting the rents and profits of the same, and why some fit and proper person should not be appointed a receiver. An interim injunction was also given, and it was for a breach of that injunction that the present application was made.

Mr. Lang read an affidavit of one of the plaintiffs, from which it appeared that on several occasions, since Mr. Justice Green's order was passed, the defendants had collected rents from the tenants.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an attachment against the first defendant.

RIFLE COMPETITION BY REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

The Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. G. C. S. I., is pleased to signify his intention of bestowing the following "Commander-in-Chief's" prize, for rifle competition by the Regiments to Native Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency, including the Madras regiments serving the Presidency and Saugor districts and the Punjab Frontier Force, under the following conditions:—

Prize—A gold medal with inscription.

The match to be divided into two stages. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, with their commanding officer's permission, (and commanding officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors), will be eligible to enter for the first stage on payment of 4 annas each, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards.

The twenty men who make the highest scores at this distance, in each regiment, will be considered the champions of their regiment, and they alone will compete in the second stage of the match without paying any further entrance, and will fire five rounds each at 500 yards, and five rounds each at 600 yards. The highest aggregate score made by the twenty champions of any regiment at the two distances of the second stage, to win the prize presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, consisting of a gold medal, which will become the property of the best shot of the team and be worn by him.

The winning team will also receive Rs. 100, to be divided among the non-commissioned officers and men composing it, proportionate to their several scores, according to a decision regimentally arrived at.

The whole of the entrances, without any deduction, will be issued in individual prizes to the best shots in the second stage of the match, in order of merit, without reference to the regiment to which they belong. The number of money prizes, and the amount of each prize, will depend upon the number of entrances for the match, and will be determined by the Chief Inspector of Musketry, in communication with the officers commanding regiments competing, as soon as the total number of entrances is known. The first money prize will probably be Rs. 50.

General Rules.

To give time for as much instruction and practice as possible, the competition will not take place till between the 10th and 20th February, both days inclusive.

Both stages (except in the case of corps on the line of march hereafter provided for) must be shot off between the above dates. The practice of the second stage, once commenced, must be terminated on the day on which it was begun.

Corps, which will be on the line of march about the dates above specified, are requested to address the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, stating the week *prior to or after the 10th and 20th February*, during which they wish to compete. The Chief Inspector of Musketry will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's wishes to the corps concerned, but to admit of the winners and records of the match being early disposed of, no competition after the 15th March can be allowed.

When regiments are divided into wings or detachments, the competition will take place, under regimental arrangements, at the station of the head-quarters wing only.

Arms.—The Goverment rifle, with which each regiment is armed. Regiments carrying trade arms may use the interchangeable rifles sanctioned by G. O. No. 164 of 1873.

Ammunition.—Of Government, issue. Bullet 55 only

Targets.—Regulation.

Marking and Scoring.—Regulation.

Position.—Any.

Dress.—Any.

The musketry regulations, in regard to registers and all details not otherwise specified, are to be strictly followed. To give competitors confidence that all the competition will be conducted with perfect fairness, the Commander-in-Chief wishes that in stations where two regiments are quartered together a committee should be formed for each corps, consisting of two wing officers or subalterns and a wing or staff officer, adjutant or quartermaster of a native regiment; or a musketry instructor, or other officer of a British regiment; for example, at Meerut, the committee of the 5th Regiment would be composed of two officers of the 5th Regiment and the Musketry Instructor of the 85th Light Infantry. The committee of the 23rd Pioneers at Jhelum be composed of two officers of that regiment, and of a wing officer or adjutant of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. In stations, where only one native regiment is quartered, the committee would consist of two officers of the regiment; and of an officer to be detailed by the officer commanding the station.

The presence of an officer of another regiment, or of the Staff Corps, at all stations, is compulsory, and should be early arranged for.

The committee for each regiment should be present during the firing of the second stage only of the competition; they should sign the practice registers at the conclusion of each distance; and they should send a certificate, according to the following form to the Chief Inspector of Musketry, Simla, for the Commander-in-Chief's information.

The registers of both stages, and an order of the Simla treasury for the total entrances, are likewise to be transmitted by each corps to the Chief Inspector of Musketry. The treasury order should follow as soon as possible after the registers, if it cannot be obtained in time to accompany them.

Particular attention is requested to the necessity for all remittances being made payable on Simla; as much inconvenience and loss to the fund are caused by treasury orders, bank cheques and money orders being drawn on other stations.

No man is to be permitted to fire in the first stage until he has paid his entrance money.

Certificate.

We certify that we were present during the whole of the practice of the second stage of the competition for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prize, by the twenty selected men of the — Regiment; that we compared the register with the target at the conclusion of the practice at each distance; that we added to or deducted from, the total points of each register, any discrepancy that existed between target and register; and that we saw that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the conditions and rules of the match, and with the musketry regulation.

(Signed)————
" ————
" ————

Place———*date*———

Ties will be decided as follow:—

Ties.

1st. By the score made at the longer distance, 2nd stage of the competition.

2nd. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance, 2nd stage.

3rd. If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the longer distance, 2nd stage.

4th. If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the shorter distance, 2nd stage.

5th. If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the shorter distance, 2nd stage.

6th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting singly from the last shot to the first, both distances, 2nd stage.

7th. If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting by twos from the first shot to the last, both distances, 2nd stage.

No sighting shots to be allowed either stage, on the days of competition.

The minimum pull-off of trigger to be 6 (six) lbs. The particular attention of committees is solicited to this rule.

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

Camp Sanju, 31st October 1873.

We publish below an interesting letter from our correspondent with the Yarkand Embassy describing the perils and difficulties of the journey experienced by Mr. Forsyth and his party after they left Shahidulla:—

In continuation of my last letter from Shahidullah, I proceed to give you an account of the progress of the Embassy up to date. The Atalik Ghazi's Envoy, H. E. Syed Yacub Khan, Tora, arrived safely at the frontier fort of Shahidullah on the evening of the 23rd instant. He was not expected till the next afternoon, but the biting frosts and cutting winds of the elevated table-lands of the Karakorum mountains were sufficient motors, and he hurried on with a few followers, ahead of his baggage, to escape their persecution. On arrival he received a warm welcome to the Embassy camp from Mr. Forsyth, C.B., and was provided with tent accommodation for himself and suite.

In the evening, he dined with Mr. Forsyth at the Embassy Mess and took the opportunity to recount his varied travels by land and water, by rail and road, ever interrupting his tale with exclamations of wonderment at the rapidity of his transport from the civilization of Europe to the wilds of Central Asia, and with expressions of grateful acknowledgment for the kindness and assistance he had everywhere received from the British authorities, and from the Mahraja's officials in Cashmere.

The next morning the Embassy, accompanied by the Envoy, marched away *en route* for Yarkand. Our first march was down the valley of the Karakash by a villainous path, along a rough stony hill skirt, sloping steeply to the river. At about thirteen miles we came to a small grassy flat in a reach of the river, and camped on it, near a small store of fodder and fuel laid down for our use. It is a dreary spot, with not a feature to relieve the utter bareness of the enclosing hills, not a single obstacle to intercept the clean sweep of the cold winds, that fluctuate up and down the valley with the regular succession of day and night. Our next march took us out of the Karakash valley up the narrow, winding, and rocky channel of a small tributary from the north.

The road was worse than that of the preceding day and altogether difficult and rough, and neglected as the country through which it conducts. The frequent stumbles of our horses very forcibly reminded us that it had not, as was the case in Cashmere limits, been cleared of stones, and widened, nor smoothed of its asperities, nor in any way prepared for our special benefit and that of travellers generally who should follow after us.

During the first part of the march, the river has to be crossed twice at a sharp bend, round the precipitous face of a projecting bluff. Both fords proved very difficult owing to the large boulders and rocks forming the bed of the stream, and the quantities of sheet ice carried by its current. Several of our mules fell here under their loads, and many a luckless driver got a sousing in the icy stream.

Beyond this the path turns off to the left up the deep and gloomy defile, down which comes the tributary above referred to. As you enter it a feeling of oppression weighs upon you, and it increases as you climb its steep and find the mountains on either side growing higher and wilder and frowning down upon the gorge with a sombre and still solemnity, threatening all sorts or any sort of calamity. It is a wonderful passage this, and is not to be anywhere equalled for downright hardness. The stream that leaped from rock to rock and eddied in little pools down the rugged channel, was now frozen into thick sheets of clear green ice, or hung in snow white sheets of congealed cascade. The vegetation, if there ever is any here, was all withered and blown away, and nothing remained but hard frost and harder rock. The slipperiness of the ice added a fresh obstacle to the difficulties of the *route*, and no small one, for the path repeatedly led across it from side to side. And this, with a landslip, if the bodily subsidence of half a mountain side into the gorge may be so designated, that completely blocked the channel with a huge pile of angular rocks and sharp stones, well nigh rendered the passage impracticable.

After a hard day's toil we advanced ten miles and camped on a narrow strip of turfy slope, between perpendicular walls of solid rock some three hundred feet high. It is a gloomy, sullen spot at any time, and can enjoy but little of the sun's genial rays, and is not a place one would care to remember. Its peculiarities, however, are impressed on our memories by the hardships endured and the dangers escaped during our night's halt in its inhospitable shelter.

Our cattle and servants with the baggage did not arrive till late in the evening, and were much exhausted by the labour and accidents of the road. First there was the delay and difficulty in the passage of the river; then the climb and scramble over rocks and the sliding and shuffling across sheets of ice, smooth as glass; and at the end a cold and hungry halt in a narrow gorge swept by a cold piercing wind, and showered upon by falling rocks. This site was determined upon for our camp because our supplies were stored here. But on arrival we found they had been almost entirely consumed by the advance party of the Embassy, which had preceded us by three days from Shahidullah, and had not since been replenished by our free and easy friends the Kirghiz. The day was too far spent to admit of our going further, and so we made the best of our case, little thinking of the danger that threatened us in our crowded little camp: for it was not till the hard frosts and freshening wind of the dawning day widened the fissures and splinters of the rocks, that they detached themselves from the main mass and fell away by their own weight, crashing down in great masses on our narrow little resting ground, much to the terror of our jaded cattle, and to our own no small disquietude, since one of our men was lamed by a fragment striking him on the hips.

With the first light of day our mules, one hundred and ten in number, were sent ahead to be crossed over the Sanju Dawan, 16,000 feet high, or the "Grim Pass," for such is the name by which we heard of it in Cashmere—whence its origin I know not, but to its propriety can bear ample testimony—whilst their loads were left to be carried by *yaks* so soon as their Kirghiz owners should come in with them.

I must here inform you that the *yak* alone is used in the transport of merchandise and baggage across this pass, as the road is so difficult and steep, that no other animal can do it and live. To the Kirghiz on both sides of the pass this employment of their cattle proves a profitable trade. But on this occasion we found that our first impressions as to the independent character of these people were not very far wrong, for they soon afforded us evidence thereof by coming to our aid with their cattle much at their own leisure and pleasure. In truth they are but little under the control of the Yarkand authorities, and when their personal interests are influenced, as they were on this memorable occasion, by the bids of merchants on the other side of the pass anxious to get their loads over, they act just as they please. Some delay consequently occurred before a sufficient number could be collected to carry our tents and necessary luggage, and we had to leave the rest of the baggage to be brought on next day.

It was nine o'clock before we got fairly off. A stiff climb over another landslip, blocking the gorge as with a barricade, and repeated scrambles over successive masses of smooth ice, presently brought us to a small open space where the defile or gully branches. Here we found a *kafila* of thirty horses, belonging to Bajamari traders, who had come over the pass yesterday, huddled together under the shelter of an overhanging rock. Here too we halted for breakfast, whilst the yaks for our ascent of the pass were being got ready. They soon made their appearance, and we were again on the move, borne away by these hardy brutes. They proved as restive and wayward as their owners—now plunging wildly forward to the imminent risk of our necks, and now coolly sitting themselves on the snow and chewing the cud of stubbornness, heedless of kicks behind and tugs at their nose ropes before till it suited their own minds to rise and progress—now turning sharp round and bolting down hill with a bound that shoots the rider any where, and again dashing off across the snow, till stopped short by a deep drift between rocks, and thus we made our start for the ascent, changing from yak to yak till we found a sober and steady goer willing to subordinate his movements to the guidance of his master. A sharp turn to the left took us through a narrow gap or chasm in the rocks, very steep and slippery, and only wide enough for one yak to pass at a time, and difficult enough to check even his pace. Beyond it a new scene opened to our view. A wide sweep of dazzling snow rose straight up before us, steep as a wall, and nearly three thousand feet high—the ascertained rise from our camp to the crest of the pass, a distance of about five miles, being four thousand two hundred and sixty feet. Its sharp peaks cut a clear blue sky, and above them circled a number of eagles, whose white under plumage shown with conspicuous brightness even against the snow. And its slope presented a thin, long, black zigzag line perfectly motionless. It was a few moments before we could realize the fact, but it soon became clear to us that all our mules and cattle sent on in the early morning were here stranded, just as the leader of the file had reached to within a short distance of the summit. Plodding onwards we presently came to a flat space below the tail of the string of mules, and here found a number of bales of merchandise blocking the path, and at once learned the cause of the block above. It was the counter current of yaks coming over from the opposite side with the loads of a kafila, whose owners and horses were following. The first portion had been disposed of on the snow here and the rest on the other side of the crest.

From the little flat mentioned, the ascent is almost perpendicular for some fifteen hundred feet up to the crest. A path had been trodden zig-zag over the snow, but was so hard frozen and slippery as to be most difficult of ascent. Our climb up past the line of stranded cattle was slow and most toilsome, and it was past one o'clock when we reached the crest. Here we found a formidable obstacle to the further progress of our cattle in a steep bank of smooth ice running up over the rocks for some eighty or a hundred paces. The Envoy and Mr. Forsyth here took up a position on an overlooking ledge of ice and personally conducted the passage of the cattle. The strip of ice was scored with a pickaxe and its surface spread with felts and blankets. Yet with these improvements, so steep was the rise, that the animals were got over it with the greatest difficulty and passed on over the crest through a narrow gap only six feet wide. A withering north wind was blowing at the time, and the task proved most difficult and laborious, and was not accomplished without much suffering, many accidents, and some loss. Our independent friends, the Kirghiz, here came out manfully, and worked with an energy and will we did not give them credit for.

It is beyond my powers to describe the scene at the top of the pass, though it is one that will long live in my memory. The frantic efforts of the cattle to save themselves, as the insecure felts, shifting now and again, deprived them of their temporary footing on the ice, require to be seen to be appreciated. The desperate plunges and strained efforts of the cattle thus thrown from their legs were painful to witness, and in several instances only hastened the doom that threatened all. Some cleverly picked their way over the straight, others pluckily took it with a rush and sprawled over on the opposite side. Some again obstinately refused to face the rise and were either dragged over by main force, or, strong in their stubbornness, broke away from their leaders' hands and went headlong down the hill.

One of these unfortunate creatures, falling from the path, rolled head over heels round and round, without a check for fully four hundred yards down the steep; now and again snorting into mid air from concussion against some snow-hid rock with a violence enough to break every bone in its body, only to continue its downward career with increased velocity and greater bounds. We watched its fearful descent with pitying curiosity to its final arrest, on a small field of drift snow concluding of course that life was already extinct. But to our surprise the mule rose to its legs and shook itself and was presently back again in the string of its fellows.

By four o'clock all the mules, except five that died outright on the pass, had been crossed over through the gap, including the hero of the fall. And now the gathering clouds began to close in upon us, and by way of warning discharged a shower of fine snow which owing to the wind drove against us like particles of frozen sand. The Envoy became alarmed for our safety and urged us to hurry down the opposite side as fast as possible, and he leading the way, we forthwith followed. But as soon as we passed through the gap, we found the descent anything but an easy matter. The slope on this side was longer and if anything steeper than on the other. The zig-zag down it was hard frozen and blocked by mules and ponies afraid to move from the footing they had chanced to secure on its treacherous slippery surface, whilst the sheets of snow between the zigs were dotted by the bodies of dead animals, or those that lay helplessly, sunk in its depth, just as they fell. It was a rare sight, and an indeed hard time for both man and beast.

I need not dwell on the descent. We slipped and slided and shuffled ourselves down by all sorts of devices, dodging between the standing cattle as best we could, and finally, just as evening was closing in, reached the bottom of the snow. Here we mounted ponies and following the Envoy's lead rode into Gechga, seven miles, where we arrived at 8 P.M. The Envoy congratulated us on our escape from a night in the snow, gave us some dinner, and had a Kirghiz hut or *aooe* erected for our shelter. In this we spent the night as we stood, without bed or bedding, feeding a small fire with what wood was at hand, and weighing our misgivings, as to the fate of our servants and cattle benighted on the pass. We halted here the next day to allow of their coming on, and as by sunset most of them had joined, we marched on to Tham the following morning. There we were overtaken by the remnant of stragglers, and ascertained our actual losses, which after all, very much to our satisfaction, proved considerably less than we had expected. Eight mules were lost, including the one whose wonderful fall I have related. The poor creature was so cut and bruised about the head and shoulders, that it died from exhaustion, soon after reaching our camp at Gechga. Besides the mules, three riding ponies died on the passage of the Sanju Darwan, making our total loss in cattle only eleven. Of the ponies the last to join us at Tham appeared with their tails and clothing nibbled and gnawed away. A sad proof of the sufferings they must have endured from hunger. The Envoy did not fare better than we did. He lost two of his own riding horses and six belonging to his camp. Our servants suffered much from their supperless night on the snow, and five of them have been more or less frost-bitten, but all are now in the best of spirits and rapidly recovering the use of fingers and toes.

On the whole we have got over this last and at all times most difficult of the passes on this route from India to Yarkand much better than we could have expected under the circumstances. The frozen state of the path and the steep bank of ice at its summit are alone sufficient to convert the pass into a very formidable obstacle, without taking account of the other difficulties we had to contend against. But the kindness and attention of our Yarkand friends very quickly smoothed away all difficulties, and in the abundance of their hospitality we soon forgot the trials of the "Grim Pass."

At Tham we came to the first cultivation and habitation since we left the Nubra valley. It is a wretched hamlet of only eight huts ranged in two rows.

Our next march was to Kewaz, a flourishing collection of farmsteads scattered over an alluvial basin near the outlet of its river from the hills. And our next was to this place, where we arrived yesterday, and joined the advanced party under Colonel Gordon, who had, as before mentioned, preceded us from Shahidullah and all mightily glad to have left behind us the hard frosts, keen winds, and rarefied atmosphere of the mountains, and once more to enter a region of trees and fields and houses, albeit their streams be still frozen and their breezes be yet keen and icy.

To the traveller coming down from the desert wilds of Karakoram, Sanju presents a most pleasing picture of comfort and repose. Its continuous succession of farmsteads and fruit gardens stretch along both banks of the river for several miles, and look, as in truth they are, the home of peace, industry, and prosperity. Its people are orderly, quiet, and well-to-do agriculturalists, absorbed in the care of their flocks, fields, and orchards. They are little disturbed by our arrival, show no rude curiosity to investigate the stranger, give liberally from their abundant stores, and everywhere receive us with the best good will.

Their features and dress are Tartar, and their civilization I presume the same, yet some of their domestic contrivances wear a decidedly English resemblance, to wit, their hurdled sheep pens, barred gates between fields, or barred styles, and railings round graves, and not least, though last, their custom of shaking hands, and entering houses with their shoes on. The Embassy is to halt here a couple or three days to allow the Envoy's heavy baggage and guns to come up, news of their having passed Shahidullah being received. The rest will prove very acceptable to our cattle and followers.—*Correspondent Indian Public Opinion.*

A YANKEE PROJECT.

If we are ambitious to have our breath entirely taken away and all the corns of our hypotheses, traditions, and prejudices trodden upon with one fell stamp, we need only listen to a plan, just announced, for the "subjection of winter." The ingenious projector, whose name is Cheesebrough, comes from New York; but preferably, perhaps, he should hail from Massachusetts, the *habitat* of the celebrated cow which, in an exceptionally cold winter, yielded nothing but ice-creams. Mr. Cheesebrough proposes to commence his career against the Hyperboreans by keeping the Erie Canal open all the winter by means of artificial heat. He would run hot-water pipes along the entire length of the canal and on both of its sides, supplying steam from boilers placed half a mile apart. Mr. Cheesebrough, in the project he has submitted to the United States Transportation Committee, has entered into very detailed calculations, proving, to his own satisfaction, that his extraordinary plan is perfectly feasible. There are 350 miles of the Erie Canal, and the projector only wants a trifle of 42,000 tons of coals per annum to keep the water nice and warm and navigable. A sum of £100,000 a year would, it seems, pay for the coals; but were four, or eight times that sum required, what, enthusiastically asks Mr. Cheesebrough, would be the cost in comparison with the magnitude of the results obtained? What indeed! It will be grand to watch the struggle of the caloric and the refrigerative forces on the Erie Canal, and betting, we should say, will be brisk as to whether the hot-water pipes will thaw the canal or the canal freeze the hot-water pipes. After this, we apprehend, the Deluge—or, rather, some means for subduing Deluges, catching the rain *en descendant*, and conducting it into cisterns without wetting people to the skin and filling the puddles. When Mr. Cheesebrough has "fixed up" a thawing apparatus on the Erie Canal, he will proceed, we suppose, to extinguish the crater of Mount Vesuvius—the thing might be easily done by conducting the overplus of the Horseshoe Fall at Niagara to the burning mountain—and to melt Mont Blanc, the liquefaction of which would be a positive boon to humanity, inasmuch as no more simpletons would be impelled to break their necks by making the ascent of the monarch of mountains. After he had fertilised the Great Desert of Sahara, drained the Lago di Garda, and utilised the Great Sea Serpent as a floating electric cable, Mr. Cheesebrough might give a few words of practical counsel to the "scientists" who, in conjunction with Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, are solving the problem of aerial navigation; and then if, as a *capo d'opera*, Mr. Cheesebrough would only come over here and pull down St. Giles's and the cognate rookeries, the world in general, and England in particular, would be eternally obliged to him.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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